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ABSTRACT

This set of papers presented to the Collections and Services Division of the International Federation of Library Associations at its 47th annual conference (1981) includes: "Planning Interlending Systems in Developing Countries," by Maurice B. Line; "Problems of Centralisation of Inter-Library Lending in a De-Centralized Library System in the GDR," by Friedhilde Krause and Erika Rother; "The International Publications of the Leipzig Firm of Tauchnitz 1837-1943," by William B. Todd; "Report on the UNESCO Study on the Practical Effects of Existing International Conventions on the Exchange of Publications," by Peter Genzel; "Report on the Activities of the Section on Exchange and Acquisition since 1978," by Frans Vanwijngaerden; "On the Medium-Term Programme of the Section on Exchange and Acquisition 1981-1985," by Peter Genzel; "National Legal Regulations for the Exchange of Publications and How They Are Implemented, A Comparative Study," by Frans Vanwijngaerden; "Progress Report: Union Catalogue of Incunabula," by Ursula Altmann; and "Development of Interlibrary Loan in the USSR," by N. G. Samokhina. (JL)

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Collections and Services Division

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Planning Interlending Systems in Developing Countries

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PLANNING INTERLENDING SYSTEMS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

A good deal is known about interlibrary lending in developed countries, although there are many large gaps in our knowledge. In contrast, very little has been written about interlending in developing countries. There are good reasons for this. One is that their interlending systems and practices are often at a rudimentary level, and there is not therefore much that can be described. Another related reason is that libraries have naturally tended to be preoccupied with their local priorities, and interlending has received little attention in the various national library plans that have been produced.

The editorial board of Interlending Review has made efforts over the last few years to publish articles on interlending in various countries of the world, as well as issuing twice-yearly review articles summarizing the literature on interlending. It had however proved very difficult to obtain papers on developing countries, and it seemed unlikely, for the reasons above, that invitations to librarians in such countries would yield much success. It was thought that a more promising approach would be to prepare a paper[1] that looked at interlending in developing countries from the angle of a developed country, send it to selected librarians in a number of developing countries and invite their reactions to it. A paper was accordingly drafted, and responses were received from six countries. All of these have been published,[2-7] and they add significantly to our knowledge of attitudes towards interlending in developing countries, and in particular of the obstacles in the way of progress.

The original paper, after stating the importance to developing countries of document provision and supply and the need to include national acquisition and interlending systems as an integral part of national library plans, accepted that access through cooperation to the resources of a number of libraries was essential. It suggested however that limited central collections were worth serious consideration. Another possibility was to build up one or a few existing collections. It recognized that there were many obstacles to the establishment of effective systems, and urged the need to analyze the problem and design appropriate solutions.

The countries from which responses came were Bangladesh, Barbados, Brazil,

Indonesia, Nigeria and Zambia. These represent a quite wide geographical spread and range of sizes and stages of development. It should be made clear that the responses were from individual librarians, and cannot be held to express official thinking or even necessarily the general views of librarians in the countries concerned.

Many of the points made were common to several of the responses, and are probably generally applicable to developing countries, although their importance will obviously vary from country to country. Chief among these was the shortage of funds for libraries of all kinds. A second major feature was a lack of trained librarians. These features are both related to other factors. The most fundamental was a lack of recognition of the value and importance of libraries, which was reflected not only in inadequate financing and a low economic and social status of librarians but in the relegation of library planning to a very low rank in national priorities. In such circumstances it is understandable that interlibrary lending has received little attention and that librarians have done the best they can in very difficult national and local situations. In no way of course is the need for an effective national library and information system weakened, but the probability of achieving it or even designing it is much reduced.

There are other features common in developing countries that affect the planning of any document supply system. One of these is insufficient and unsatisfactory photocopying machinery. Even when machines are present, shortages of paper and other materials, the unavailability of spare parts, poor servicing arrangements, and frequent power failures mean that they are often not able to operate. Another problem is the postal system, which tends to be slow and unreliable; more serious still, items are often lost in the post. As a result, librarians (who may have imposed on them a special responsibility to safeguard their stocks) may be very reluctant to send items on loan through the mail. Even if photocopying were not hindered for the reasons stated, it could not be used for all items; in many cases lending of the original volume is the only way to make it available to remote users.

An alternative to the use of postal services is to employ lorries, vans, bicycles or other means of transport direct between libraries. Such means may be very suitable within cities and neighbouring areas, but not over long

distances, and in all but small countries they can offer only a partial solution. However, this may still be substantial if a country has only one or two major cities in which most libraries are concentrated. If use of the postal service is unavoidable, distance does not in fact matter very greatly, particularly if, as is often the case, major centres are linked by air services. The size of a country - and some of the countries from which responses came are very large indeed - is far less important than might be supposed. (Indeed, the distance between countries was shown by a recent survey to bear little or no relationship to speed of supply). It is much harder for a city to serve rural areas in its hinterland than to serve other cities in the same country. Nearly all university and industrial libraries are in or near cities, and public libraries do not usually generate much interlibrary loan demand. There are nevertheless agricultural experiment stations in remote areas, and serving these presents difficulties.

A further problem is the acquisition of material for subsequent provision. Most developing countries have few book suppliers, and they are often not very efficient. Foreign suppliers can be used, but their use may involve delays and complex accounting procedures. The shortage of foreign currency is also a serious problem. The exchanges of material with other, mainly developed, countries, is of little use to developing countries since few of them produce many publications of their own that can be used for exchange purposes.

Some respondents mentioned other difficulties. Union lists had sometimes been planned but not started, or started but not continued, or continued but not completed. This may be due to inadequate planning or insufficient resources, but may also occur because of the inability or unwillingness of libraries to cooperate. Inability to cooperate could be attributed mostly to shortage of staff or money, but unwillingness is hardly harder to explain. There appears, at any rate in some countries, to be a good deal of suspicion and mistrust among libraries. The inadequacy of union lists leads in turn to further problems; because items are difficult to locate requesting is a hit-and-miss procedure. Even if governments gave a higher priority to national library planning, plans would be unlikely to succeed if librarians did not have a positive desire to make them work, and when resources are short any lack of cooperation could be very serious.

Yet another problem is the nature of procedures for cooperation in acquisition or interlending. Presumably these procedures were designed to establish some

control over the use of money and library books, both very scarce commodities; but it can easily happen that these controls are so complex and bureaucratic that they either inhibit interlending altogether or actually waste staff resources (which cost money) as well as leading to long delays. Not uncommonly letters may have to be exchanged, and payment made in advance, before an item can be lent at all.

Administrative structures can impede the development of a coherent system. For example, academic, public and industrial libraries may come under quite different ministries - this is incidentally the case in many developed countries as well - and a coordinated structure for interlending is then very difficult to achieve.

Of particular interest are the comments made by respondents on the concept of a central collection. One or two of them rightly commented that western models were inappropriate for developing countries; to which it might be replied that the normal western model is the cooperative one based on union catalogues, which is precisely the model that most developing countries are using, consciously or unconsciously. Central loan collections are a rare exception to a general rule. All countries, developed or developing, need to look at the question as objectively as possible, without making any assumptions but making as much use as possible of the experience of other countries. This experience suggests on the whole that cooperative systems have not been very successful, a conclusion that is reinforced by the evidence provided by our respondents. If it is hard to make cooperative systems work well in developed countries, it is harder still in developing countries.

The reaction to a central collection, even one limited to core journals, was on the whole negative. The main reasons given are the cost involved and poor communications. The issue of cost is certainly a critical one, since building up, housing and staffing a collection of even as few as 2,000 or 3,000 journals would undoubtedly cost more than is spent on all but a few libraries in most developing countries. But an effective interlending system of a cooperative nature aimed at supplying the same journals would, if all its costs were taken into account, almost certainly cost more still. If funds are not available, as may well be the case, it is not possible to develop effective systems based exclusively on cooperation, and much money and effort are likely to be wasted in trying to do so. As suggested above, there are

numerous examples of plans that have been only half implemented, or that have been implemented and have not worked. If the money and effort devoted to these had been spent on central core collections the countries concerned might now have reasonable working systems. It is not a question of a choice between cheap and expensive, but, since all effective systems cost money, what is the best system that can be bought with whatever money is available.

As for poor communications, these surely present a more serious obstacle to cooperative systems, in which many libraries are linked together, than to centralized collections. There is a better chance that efficient delivery can be achieved from one collection than from many.

A more telling argument against central collections is the shortage of trained staff. Certainly a specially established central library could impose still further strains on an already inadequate pool of manpower. However, this would not apply to a central collection based on an existing library, preferably the national library or a large university library.

One respondent said that the main demand was for books rather than for journals. It is hard to guess how far this may be due to the inadequate supply of journals; a better service could change the pattern of demand, and in any case some system of journal supply will be essential sooner or later. If however it is accepted that books should have priority, the demand for them should be analyzed, to see if it falls on a limited range of titles, which might then be supplied centrally.

A more serious problem is one that was suggested in our initial article: that a good central supply service could be used as an argument against the building up of adequate local resources. In one responding country the national library had apparently absorbed so much of a limited national budget for libraries that other libraries had been starved. Until funding for libraries generally is better this danger is very real, and may constitute the main argument against centralization.

Another problem is that of building up a central collection even when funds are available, because book supply and distribution are very poor. This of course applies to all libraries, but is especially important for a central collection with the function of serving as a resource for the whole country.

Some of the arguments above apply to a specially established central collection but not to a central service based on an existing collection. In some countries at least the national library is a good deal better funded than other libraries, and it can be argued that a national library, particularly in a developing country, has a more important national role to play in supplying documents to the whole country than in building up a national archival or reference collection that is available for consultation to only a small proportion of the population.[8] This is not to say that the national library does not have a responsibility to maintain as comprehensive a collection as possible of literature published in and relating to the country; this is important for the country's sense of national identity, as well as to enable it to fulfil its international responsibilities for making its own publications available by loan or photocopy as required. However, national document supply is essential for the economic development of the country, and for this reason cannot reasonably be given a lower priority. If a single library is to perform both archival and supply functions, there is some danger of a conflict between the two unless the system is designed to do both effectively. At least two copies of every national imprint, as well as a core collection of foreign literature, would need to be provided by such a dual function library. (It may be remarked in this context that legal deposit is often non-existent or ineffective, and this makes it difficult to achieve either archival or loan functions). In many countries the national library is sadly neglected, and inferior to several other libraries, but one reason for this may be its limited role, and a broader function might enable a much stronger case to be made for better funding. The dangers of conflict of functions are much greater in a university library, with its own staff and students to serve, or in a public library, than in a national library.

The idea of concentrating the supply of documents on a few libraries - as few as possible - was rather more attractive to some of our respondents than a central collection. This alternative would make sense when there were reasonably strong existing collections in, say, medicine or agriculture. In such cases their national supply function needs to be recognized by the government as well as by other libraries. One of the weaknesses of this solution is that provision is very unbalanced, and subjects in which there are no major special collections may be totally neglected.

One point made by more than one respondent was that interlibrary loan deman was low generally. This was used as an argument against a central collection, but is an equally strong argument against any system that costs money to

develop, as all systems do. In any case, demand is bound to be low when provision is inadequate, supply is slow and uncertain, procedures are complicated, and expectations are correspondingly low. As one respondent recognized, national growth of any kind must generate a far larger demand; and in turn a better supply is needed to support growth. Paradoxically, the inadequacy of local libraries, while it may mean that there is more need for a good document supply, may also mean that there is less demand, because demand is generated by expectations of success and by the ability of local libraries to supply references to other documents. In developed countries it is not the smallest libraries that make most demand on the interlending system, but the larger libraries with good reference collections, especially of abstracting and indexing journals. A better interlending system would generate more demand and thereby put more pressure on local libraries to improve their stocks; this is why there should be no conflict between the building up of central collections and of local libraries - they are not alternatives but mutual supports to one another.

One possible argument (which was not in fact mentioned) against centralization or concentration is that, even if they aim at comprehensive coverage, central collections always have to be supported by access to other libraries in the country, which in effect means union lists of some kind. Since union lists have to be set up anyway, it may be asked, would it not be simpler and more economic to use them exclusively and avoid the costs of a central collection? The answer to this is that while centralization or concentration can meet only a proportion of interlending demand, the proportion that can be met with quite a small collection may be high - certainly up to half - and this tends to be for the more important and urgent requests (scientific and technical journals). Moreover, such a central service can, by relieving other libraries of much of the pressure of interlending, make it easier for them to cooperate in providing the remainder. There is also a great deal of difference in economic and practical terms between a union list that attempts to cover all or most of the libraries in a country and one that lists only the holdings of those libraries that supplement the central collection significantly.

The general conclusion of our respondents is that, even if some centralization or concentration of resources were desirable, it is probably unattainable, and the only practical way forward is therefore along the well-trodden path of cooperation by means of union catalogues. This view is understandable, and the case for local (metropolitan) cooperative schemes is certainly a

very strong one, since they can bypass the postal system by using couriers and achieve quite fast supply. However, even in cities with a good range of libraries such schemes have obvious limitations, and cannot be a substitute for a national system. The problem remains: given all the obstacles in the way of progress, how can effective interlending systems best be achieved in developing countries?

It may be useful to recount the difficulties, which may be grouped in several categories, of varying degrees of seriousness and permanence. The first and most fundamental is the dire shortage of resources - of stock, staff, possibly buildings - ultimately of money. This shortage pervades the whole library system and affects every library. If the shortage is severe enough, no effective interlending system can be devised; the best that can be done is to improvise, use what resources there are as well as possible, and develop metropolitan schemes where practicable. None of these activities should stand in the way of massive and continuous pressure for more resources and of a sound national plan for improvement if and when resources become available.

The second category of obstacles is also related to money, but less directly. Inadequate postal services, losses in the mail, shortages of materials for photocopying, poor maintenance of copying machines and similar problems should be more soluble than the lack of funds, but may in fact prove just as intractable. Most of them are beyond the control of libraries but not of governments, and since they affect other people and organizations as well as libraries, libraries should have a good deal of support in seeking improvements.

A third category of problems is one that may be partly within the control of librarians. Bureaucratic procedures may be imposed by parent organizations or even by the government, but the responsibilty for some lies with librarians themselves, and the solution in such cases rests in their own hands. The same may be said of attitudes. An unwillingness to cooperate may be entirely rational: for example, the system proposed may be such a bad one that it should not be encouraged in any way. This is however not usually the case, and libraries must surely realize that they are far more likely to achieve progress by collective agreement and action than by the individual pursuit of differing objectives. At the same time, they must recognize that their combined voice may still carry little weight, and the support of powerful

user groups should be sought in pressing for improvement - particularly the industrial, medical and agricultural community.

There is a fourth category, which is not so much a set of positive obstacles as a failure to make positive plans. If resources were made available, how many developing countries would be in a position to make the best possible use of them? How many countries have prepared well planned programmes for future development? If the government has not done so, have librarians come together to prepare their own plans? Without clear and well argued plans for progress, the chance that governments will be persuaded to devote more resources to libraries is much reduced. Similarly, the case for external funding, whether by a developed country or by an international body, needs to be made rather than assumed. It is not unfair to say that even when money has been provided in the past it has rarely been used to full effect. When plans have been prepared, often by consultants from developed countries, they have rarely been fully appropriate, nor in most cases have they been implemented. This may be a good thing in the case of inadequate plans, but it does mean that precious time and money have been wasted. What is needed for each country is a long-term plan, and within it a realistic short-term programme, taking into account all the circumstances of the country concerned but not allowing the objectives to be determined by present conditions. As far as possible, assumptions (such as that union lists provide the only solution) should be set aside, and the question studied from first principles.

What can be done meanwhile if no money is available for real improvement? There may be no alternative but to improvise, but improvisation should be carefully distinguished from the deliberate if slow pursuit of a definite long-term policy.

One particular pitfall to be avoided is the belief that the use of automation and communications technology will enable developing countries to miss out a stage in development and move straight from their present inadequate library systems to an effective bibliographic and document access system. Of course new technology should be used as and where appropriate, but it cannot provide instant solutions to longstanding problems, and 'intermediate' solutions to the problem of document supply will certainly be necessary long before there is a prospect of direct on-line access to even a majority of recent documents.

To summarize. Although interlibrary loan demand may at present be small, an adequate system of document supply is vital for the future of developing countries. The desperate shortage of resources for libraries in such countries is only too clear. Numerous other barriers stand in the way of effective interlending systems; some of these will take many years to remove. Most arguments against some degree of concentration of resources on one or a few collections apply equally or more powerfully to cooperative systems, which have achieved little success in spite of past efforts. To make the best use of present resources and to plan for effective systems in the future, librarians should combine to see that the problem is fully and objectively analyzed and that a realistic programme is constructed.

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Problems of Centralisation of Inter-Library Lending in a De-Centralised Library System in the GDR

by
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Local distribution of libraries and stock building are the most important factors influencing inter-library lending in each country. They essentially determine the extent of requents, satisfication levels and forms of organisation. Considering the fact of permanently increasing demands for literature, permanently increasing production of literature, and increasing prices for books and journals in Western foreign countries, no library or library system of any country is autonomous in the supply of literature any more, inter-library lending as well as cooperation and coordination of stock building obtain more and more importance. In the GDR, this takes place on a nation-wide scale, based upon a well developed library network. The "Library Act", enacted by the Council of Ministers of the GDR in 1968, forms the basis of the nation-wide library system, its tasks and working method. This act fixes fundamental tasks of the libraries of the GDR within the socialist system of society, explains function and working method of the various types of libraries, and determines the focal points for achieving higher efficiency. In this connection, special attention is devoted to interlibrary lending also.

Cooperation takes place on national, regional, and professional level, at which the Deutsche Bücherei, Leipzig, as general archives for literature in the German language, and the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek as central scientific library of the GDR assume a special position. The Deutsche Staatsbibliothek is, furthermore, the coordinating library for interlibrary lending and union catalogues and performs the function of a national centre for interlending, according to IFLA recommendations.

The "Subject Specialisation Plan for Research Libraries", at present under revision, as well as comprehensive legislation on deposit copies, which provides for complete supply of the entire literature production of the GDR to Deutsche Bücherei as well as to Deutsche Staatsbibliothek are of greatest importance for co-ordination stock building. In addition to

this, other libraries, as a rule city and county libraries respectively general research libraries of the counties receive regional deposit copies, which ensures an efficient scale of universal availability of the national literature in the library system of the GDR.

According to this de-centralised system of stock building, interlibrary lending in the GDR is also based upon the regional structure, within which the main burden of interlibrary lending is carried, and upon the constitution of special libraries networks. To relieve the burden of those libraries, which are in particularly burden, this being the university libraries as well as the Deutsche Bücherei and the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, and in the interest of an efficient utilisation of the stocks of the entire library system of the GDR, hierarchic aspects should also pared attention to the requents, which are forwarded.

In the library system of the GDR, as in every de-centralised systemy, union catalogues form one of the most essential suppositions for systematic and purpose full circulation of the requents. Thus, five regional union catalogues exist in the GDR which are kept at the university libraries of Halle, Jena, Leipzig, Rostock, and the Sächsische Landesbibliothek Dresden, as well as the Union Catalogue of the GDR, kept in the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek.

The building up of the regional union catalogues started in the years 1948 - 1960. They point out foreign, and partially national literature, available in the respective region, of which some comprise several administrative districts, since the beginning of its building up. Information on literature is given by most of the libraries on a voluntary basis. Because of differences in the infrastructure of the various regions, and because older literature, acquired before the years 1948 - 1960, was not comprehended the percentage of locations, pointed out in the union catalogues, varies between 15 and 38 % of the received and checked requests.

The union catalogue of the GDR, started in 1948, contains the foreign literature, published after 1939, which is available in the libraries of the GDR. Since 1975, all libraries and information institutions of the GDR are bound by law, to report their new acquired foreign literature to this catalogue. Although it may be assumed that one or the other of these institutions does not always comply with this legal obligation, it is however given an important supposition for the central location of the entire foreign literature, available in the libraries and information institutions of the GDR. This offers further possibilities for centralisation and for shortening realisation periods in interlibrary lending, especially since studies have shown that about 60 - 70 % of requests in interlibrary lending in GDR concern more and most recent foreign literature. Concepts and suggestions have been proposed, some of which require further discussion; they are essentially limited by material and technical, as well as staff possibilities of the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, however, they also contain the question about relationship and function of regional union catalogues beside the union catalogue of the GDR.

The union catalogue of the GDR exists in two divisions, which are the union catalogue of foreign journals and series, and the union catalogue of foreign monographies. The union catalogue for foreign journals and series has been computer-based since 1971, with print-outs at certain intervals. The computer is programmed in a way allowing to call alphabetic joint lists, but also special, regional, and institutional part lists from the respective data, stored in the computer. Requests for journals and series, the location of which have been determined by this catalogue available to all libraries, can be forwarded directly to the holding library. The union catalogue of foreign monographs, which is kept only as a card catalogue by the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek is checked for all in-coming requests of foreign monographs, published after 1939, and the request will then forwarded to the holding library respectively, if necessary abroad.

The number of locations is ca. 50 - 60 % of the checked requests.

Inter-library lending, nationally, as well as internationally, is conducted on the basis of legislation, passed in 1975 and 1976. It is the supreme principle of both legal provisions to supply every citizen of the GDR with this literature, which is needed by him for the purpose of production, research, teaching, studies, training and further training provided that it is not availiable locally resp. in the GDR, lending, on the basis of reciprocity, from libraries of other countries. To safeguard this democratic principle, all governmental and state-financed libraries in towns, villages, factories and institutions are obliged to make their stocks available for interlibrary lending, either directly or in compliance with copyright provisions, as copies or in microforms. Libraries of social organizations or co-operative societies are obliged to reciprocity, as for as they participate in inter-library lending in their turn.

In the interest of greater concentration on efficient libraries and thus increase in the quality of given requests, however, not all libraries in the GDR ave authorized to give loan requests themselves. This right is reserved for city and district libraries, general research libraries of the counties resp. city and county libraries, university, college and academy libraries, the Sächsische Landesbibliothek, Dresden, Deutsche Bücherei Leipzig, Deutsche Staatsbibliothek as well as the central special libraries. In addition to this, libraries with important economie and scientific tasks can be given the right to give their own requests for inter-library lending. Such applications are decided on by Deutsche Staatsbibliothek as central coordinating library.
At present, ca. 430 libraries in the GDR are authorized to reques itself for national inter-library lending. When requests are forwarded, it should be attempted, according to the general structure of the GDR library system, to fill the requests within the region of the requesting library, i. e.

requests are to be sent to that library, which keeps the central union catalogue of the region and performs the function of co-ordinating library in the region. Requests for highly specialised technical literature, however, should be sent directly to libraries of the respective special libraries network or the the central special library. Special libraries networks exist at present, with different degrees of development, for the special subjects pedagogics, agriculture, military, physical culture and sports, medicine and mathematics, there, is, however not a central special library for all subjects. Others are under development. Requests for national literature, i. e. literature published in the GDR, for which the respective coordinating regional library could not find a location within the region, can be forwarded to that library which keeps the regional deposit copy. If the location is known, orders can be sent directly to the owning library without requiring the regional coordinating library. The two central libraries of the GDR, Deutsche Bücherei and Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, hold a special position. In inter-library lending they make their stocks available only in cases for which it can be proven that the required literature is not available in any other library of the GDR.

The Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Institute for inter-library lending and union catalogues is the national centre of international inter-library lending according to IFLA recommendations and at the same time central co-ordinating library for interlibrary lending and union catalogues. The Institute for inter-library lending and union catalogues only is authorized to forward orders from GDR libraries to foreign countries. That means that libraries in the GDR fundamentally have to send their requests for international inter-library lending to the Institute for inter-library lending and union catalogues, which then decides on forwarding abroad, after having confirmed with the help of the central catalogue of the GDR and other location information available that the requests cannot be filled anywhere in the GDR.

Dispatch and return of the literature, however, takes place directly between lending (owning) and borrowing (requesting) library.

This parthly centralised system to a large extent guarantees compliance with IFLA recommendations according to which request should only be forwarded to a foreign country if it has been confirmed that the required literature is not available in the own country.

Requests of foreign libraries for stocks of GDR libraries may be sent directly to all libraries in the GDR. It is recommended, however, if possible, to send the lending form to a library which comes intoquestion of subject specialisation or place of publication. The Deutsche Staatsbibliothek as national centre will fill incoming requests from abroad from its own stocks as well as in national inter-library lending, if no other location could be printed out.

In performing its function as national centre of international inter-library lending, the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek also takes over arising expenses for all GDR libraries in international inter-library lending. For this purpose, it has its own special foreign exchange account. Difficulties arise, however, through continuously increasing costs for reproductions in capitalist countries, as well as through most different systems of advance payment with their differring modes of procedure and accounting.

The function of central co-ordination library for inter-library lending and union catalogues given to Deutsche Staatsbibliothek in 1970, which is performed by the Institute for inter-library lending and union catalogues, is of great importance for the solution of all problems of national and international inter-library lending of libraries in the GDR. This institute has the task to give guidance, to co-ordinate and to control the work of libraries in the GDR in the field of interlibrary lending and union catalogues, to prepare methodological material and praxtical working aids, to hold consultations and meetings, to initiate and conduct research

work, to evaluate, on a nation-wide level, inter-library lending statistics, to support GDR authorities in the preparation of decisions, as well as to engage in praxtical activities in both fields, i. e. to process orders for international interlibrary lending arriving at Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, and to keep the union catalogue of the GDR.

Although the Institute for inter-library lending and union catalogues has no authority to instruct, in the ten years of its existence it has exercised decisive influence on the entire organisation of inter-library lending in the GDR, it has prepared drafts for legislation which has meanswhile been passed, and through councelling and offering further training facilities on different levels, it has significantly contributed to the improvement of work. Analyses conducted by the Institute for inter-library lending and union catalogues, together with other GDR libraries, as well as evealuations which have been conducted since 1978 of inter-library lending statistics which are kept in a unified way by the libraries of the GDR have made it possible for the first time to obtain a concrete information on inter-library lending services of the library system of the GDR, as they are also demanded by IFLA. For several years now, the services of GDR libraries in international inter-library lending have been surveyed in the "Informations from the research library system of the German Democratic Republic".

In national inter-library lending, 324 819 requests were given in 1978, of which 237 419 (= 73.1 %) were filled, in 1979 344 203 requests of which 250 523 (= 72.8 %) were filled. International inter-library lending contacts exist with 47 countries from which in 1979 82 214 requests came in, 18.7 % of which could be filled. 34 190 requests were forwarded to foreign libraries by the Institute for inter-library lending and union catalogues. The realisation rate in this case was 61.8 %. Realisation of requests within the GDR was effected in ca. 40 % by preparation of originals, in ca. 60 % by preparation of copies.

In view of the fact, that the great majority of requests according to conducted investigations, concerns latest foreign literature, and on the other hand large parts of the stocks of national literature from the time before 1945 which have been destroyed by World War II, these realisation rates seem to be an expression of the efficiency of the library system of GDR. There is one problem in connection with the de-centralisation of inter-library system, however, which also becomes evident from the figures, at hand, and that is the fact that about half the requests annually given by the libraries of the GDR are first circulate through several libraries before they arrive at the holding library for realisation. This negative circulation concentrates mainly on the 5 co-ordinating libraries and the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek.

The permanently increasing number of inter-library lending requests and the concentration of their great majority on a few libraries, the staff of which has been nearly constant since years, seems to be the major reason by no means for the satisfaction of time required for filling the requests. If their is no owner information for direct ordering, they amount to about 6 - 8 weeks.

Special attention therefore has to be given in the near future, apart from better up-dating of the union catalogue of foreign journals and series, to the introduction of electronic data processing also for the union catalogue of foreign monographs. Significant for slow down supply times will be possible only by maintaining the most up-to-date state of the union catalogue and comprehensive on-line access to its location indications.

The libraries of the GDR were increasingly equipped with reprographic instruments in recent years. All university and college libraries are equipped with adequate hardware. Since about 70 % of all inter-library lending requests in GDR concern journals, from which only copies of the articles are

made available, this constitutes another supposition to increase the efficiency of inter-library lending.

In the efforts for increasing the efficiency of inter-library lending, for slowing down supply times, for solving these problems, the GDR is not alone. It attentively up to follows all IFLA activities in this field. For years, close contacts exist to the experts of the national libraries of the socialist countries. Consultations take place at regular intervalls, at the last one, held in 1980 in Berlin, a joint plan of work for the years 1981 - 1985 was elaborated. This plan also gives special attention to questions of further centralisation of inter-library lending on the basis of de-centralised national systems.

IFLA Council 1981

DIVISION: of Collection and Services

SECTION: Rare and Precious Books

39/RARE/1 E

The International Publications of the Leipzig Firm of Tauchnitz 1837–1943

by
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It would appear to be especially appropriate, in a multinational conference convened at Leipzig, that some notice should now be given to a printer-publisher who in 1837 established his business in this great center of the book trade, and whose firm eventually achieved an international reputation not easily matched by any other in the long roster of typographers once resident here. Doubtless the name of Bernhard Tauchnitz, a relatively late practitioner in the trade, will not come first to mind among librarians concerned primarily with rare and precious books, for their attention will be directed usually to the earliest Leipzig printers—to those duly enrolled, let us say, in the Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke. Nor will any reference to Tauchnitz immediately excite loud applause among librarians involved with more recent works, since this publisher issued relatively few books in the German language and thus remains beyond the reach of any nationalistic approach. Some authorities familiar with present-day Leipzig will indeed recall that the city contains a 'Tauchnitzstrasse,' but that street as it happens was named not for Bernhard but for his uncle Karl, another eminent printer now remembered for introducing into Germany, in 1816, the technique of stereotyping.

What, then, are Bernhard Tauchnitz's various claims to fame, and why should he now be commemorated? To this question there are many answers, all leading finally to the conclusion that Firma Tauchnitz in its time ranked preëminently as a purveyor the world around of a vast quantity of books, all in the English language and, among those still extant,

all demanding the closest scrutiny. Even now, wherever they may be found, these books must be regarded as of a special significance not readily perceived in their deceptively innocent appearance. A full analysis of the entire record of Tauchnitz publications therefore requires the closest coöperation among librarians, literary editors, and scholars generally, all conducted, necessarily, on an international scale.

To justify the wide scope of this investigation let us first briefly assess the conditions which enabled Tauchnitz to prevail over all his imitators and competitors. Given his Anglophilic enthusiasms, his continual association with appreciative English and American authors, his demonstrable success in producing their books rapidly yet always according to the highest standards, and his determination to circulate these editions so far as copyright restriction might allow, it is not surprising that Tauchnitz whenever necessary simply overwhelmed his less efficient or less demanding rivals. (Of these an unpublished 1937 account indicates, over the previous century, no fewer than forty-three, all of little consequence and thus left unmentioned here.) Hence with increasing frequency and ever increasing number Firma Tauchnitz, from 1837 to 1939, dispatched its books to every imaginable place. From the 15,000 copies I have thus far examined it is occasionally evident that a considerable number were secured originally in practically every city and town in Germany and almost everywhere in France. Various marks applied by the original sellers, binders, or owners also signify that, further west and north, Tauchnitz books were available in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Holland, Norway, and Sweden. To the south and east, as other marks attest, copies could also be purchased in Algeria, Austria, the Belgian Congo, the Canary Islands, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Monaco, the Palestine territory, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, and Yugoslavia. Still further away, in distant lands beyond the seas, they could be acquired in Argentina, Chile, the Dutch West Indies, Mexico, the Virgin Islands, and further yet, across other oceans, in Ceylon, China, Hawaii, Japan, and Java. Beyond any doubt, then, I think that we may accept the assertion, made in a 1937 centennial account of the firm, that Tauchnitz had a certain association with some 6000 booksellers--a greater number, as it was there also observed, than were ever engaged by all the publishers of Great Britain and the United States considered together. Tauchnitz, it seems, had not only outdone all local French or German competition in the production of English/American books; he had outrun as well, in various foreign countries, the rival editions issued by his authors' own national publishers.

It will be noted that, in the foregoing recital of places near and far, I have passed over both Great Britain and the United States. Here special circumstances prevailed, dependent somewhat upon the application of whatever copyright laws were in effect. From the beginning, as this German entrepreneur fully realized, English authors and publishers, supported always by English law, were highly protective of the immediately adjacent English market, and thus permitted Tauchnitz to print his books only on condition that they not encroach upon their national domain. In observance of this restriction Tauchnitz regularly printed upon the front cover of his paperbacks certain advice, variously phrased, that purchasers were 'earnestly requested not to introduce the volumes into

England or into any British Colony.' Still the 'introduction' was often attempted, and as often thwarted, by British Customs: a governmental agency which, like similar monitors even now, is ever intent upon sustaining the local product, however more expensive or less desirable. Nonetheless, as my records reveal, despite the vigilance of the national authorities, thousands of copies were eventually smuggled into England and thereafter widely dispersed in every direction. Some 240 volumes locally bound for one John Barker, of Bishop's Stortford, are now in my collection; and as many more have been identified as originally carried off, quite illegally, to 32 other English towns, as well as to Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and India. In 1868 the British Library, doubtless operating under royal dispensation, ordered from A. Asher in Berlin apparently all the volumes then in print of the 940 thus far produced. In more recent times the Bodleian Library, increasingly conscious of the significance of these editions, has also amassed, usually from local sources, about 1200 of these volumes and, as the most recent Bodleian Library Record declares (February 1981), has now accorded its collection a distinctive Tauchnitz shelfmark, 'in order to facilitate its use, study, and increase.' The necessity of studying these particular books, now recognized by officials at the Bodleian, is a matter that will concern us shortly, after we survey conditions in the other principal English-speaking country.

In the United States, where international copyright was unrecognized (until 1891), foreign authors remained unprotected and the import of Tauchnitz editions thus for many years went uncontrolled. Not until 1930 (volume 4928) was Firma Tauchnitz obliged to recognize a further restraint, here acknowledged in a wrapper notice now reading 'Not to be introduced into the British Empire and U.S.A.' By one means or another, then, as the U.S. National Union Catalog discloses, large collections gradually accumulated across this country, notably at Harvard, the University of Michigan, Case-Western Reserve University, the University of North Carolina, the New York and Boston Public Libraries. Furthermore, my bibliographical records identify (as at the Bodleian) certain more recent and rapid accessions, specifically more than a thousand copies at the University of Western Ontario (representing a collection previously formed by a Boston banker), more than 2000 at the University of Texas (acquired chiefly from an English book collector), more than 3000 each at the University of California, Los Angeles, and in my own collection (both of these groups from diverse sources), and more than 4000 at Cornell University (in regular shipments from an alumnus resident in Paris). Obviously, as all these figures attest, in the course of a century Tauchnitz books crossed and recrossed every national boundary, legally or illegally, openly or surreptitiously, singly in the pockets of casual tourists, or by the trunkful in the luggage of more determined collectors. Again in the U.S.A. as elsewhere these Leipzig-produced books proved to be irresistible: attractively designed, cheaply priced, easily readable, and, as my several investigations confirm, readily transported to some distant land.

Should the prevalence of Tauchnitz editions be conceded, on the basis of the international survey just presented, it may now be proper to judge the products of this firm in other measures both quantitative and qualitative. For a count of total issue over the first hundred years, when the firm had published 5290 volumes, certain statistics

cited in the 1937 centennial Festschrift indicate by then a distribution of more than forty million copies. Even more than this number may therefore be projected for 1939, the last productive year when 5370 volumes had been published, representing altogether the work of some 730 British and American authors. Thus, we may surmise, the Tauchnitz campaign to encourage throughout the world some appreciation of English language and literature was from the very outset continually sustained, probably not by a large publication on first issue of any given work, but apparently by repeated reissue of that work as often as occasion might require. Though it was not Tauchnitz's practice to designate the impression number for these numerous issues, later managers of his firm in several instances did provide such an accounting, and thereby allow us an infrequent glimpse into his established practice. Hence it is instructive to know that Beatrice Harraden's Ships that Pass in the Night (1894), a minor work now generally disregarded, still by 1937 had attained a 24th impression. In much less time a more sensational performance, Bernard Shaw's Saint Joan (1924), by 1938 had ranged through 20 impressions. Such constant printing of older books, in conjunction with a steady output of new material, could of course be accomplished only by the repeated use of stereotype plates: a system of production which Tauchnitz, fully indoctrinated by his uncle Karl, now employed to maximum advantage. As early as 1887, as noted in another account of the firm, Tauchnitz had in storage over a million of these plates, every one of them immediately available, on demand, to further spread English and American belles-lettres to the outer reaches of his literary empire. Moreover, as Tauchnitz was careful to arrange, all of these books were accompanied by an incessant flow of 'propaganda' extolling their merit and advancing their sale: advertisements, lists, catalogues, bookmarks and, by way of further assistance, a series of bilingual dictionaries accommodating hesitant readers in German, French, Italian, and Spanish.

So much for quantitative measures, each in some manner assessing the initial production and final distribution of Tauchnitz's 'Collection of British and American Authors.' It now remains for us to render some qualitative judgment, based upon the textual condition of the 5370 volumes in the Tauchnitz series. Once this 'international' publisher established contractual agreements with his authors, assuring them generous honoraria for the privilege of printing their work, the 'textual result' often appears to be appreciably different from, and sometimes even superior to, the one attained by the local national publisher. That situation arises in part because Firma Tauchnitz, operating efficiently as a self-contained organization, could finish off a book more rapidly than the usual English or American firm, where various operations were performed here and there in various places. Hence for Dickens, Thackeray, and other novelists, while the local issue was still coming out in monthly parts, the Leipzig issue was already appearing in volume form. Quite often, through such swift and systematic production, the complete Leipzig issue was published simultaneously with, and sometimes even before, its English or American counterpart. First issued in Leipzig, it has now been determined, were certain novels by Wilkie Collins, G.P.R. James, Trollope, and P.G. Wodehouse, among others. Moreover, whatever the timing of issue, the copy used for the Tauchnitz edition ordinarily was early proof sent on by direction of the eager author, and thus occasionally reflects in publication an unrevised state--an

early provisional text, it should be emphasized, now extant for scholarly investigation only in the Tauchnitz issue.

Yet another reason for the distinctive quality of the Tauchnitz edition appears, after the fact, in the firm's willingness to accept, indeed even to encourage, further additions or revisions. Published correspondence as well as the books themselves often discloses entry, in the later Tauchnitz issue only, of certain preliminary notices, new prefaces specially fashioned for continental readers, corrections in the text, and sometimes more extensive alterations. To illustrate such accommodations perhaps I may be permitted to quote from an unpublished letter in my possession, this from Tauchnitz to Beatrice Harraden, an obscure English author already mentioned with reference to her novel Ships that Pass in the Night.

> As we have very good readers, I need not trouble you with the proofreading, but your preface will, of course, be still quite welcome. I send you, though, by this bookpost, the copy I have in hands, in case you should have to make any corrections in it. But please to return it to me and add the preface to it, at your earliest convenience, that we may be able to print soon our edition. You may be sure that all your wishes will be attended to, with the utmost care.

How expeditiously Tauchnitz could operate is exemplified by this message: the letter itself is dated 3 February 1894; the book, with the new preface, and presumably further corrected, appeared before 22 March. No wonder, then, that many authors of greater renown were no less responsive to such solicitude, among them certainly Browning, Bulwer-Lytton, Dickens, Henry James, Longfellow, George Moore, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Thackeray, and Mark Twain. These and others had every reason to rejoice in Tauchnitz's demonstrated capacity to do precisely what they desired, either before or after the ordinary issue in their own country. Whenever Tauchnitz published a volume one may therefore presume that, more often than not, the text there conveyed exhibits some remarkable quality, some special state, not apparent elsewhere.

If it now be granted, on the warrant of all the evidence here presented, that the Tauchnitz editions are of such consequence as to require a comprehensive bibliography, we at once confront at the last a truly horrendous prospect. The essential problem, with its many ramifications, has been successively reviewed first by Simon Nowell-Smith, then on two occasions by the present speaker, and then in two further reports meticulously researched by Dr. Karl H. Pressler (Aus dem Antiquariat, 11 [1978], A405-15; 1 [1980], A1-19). Essentially the difficulty resides in Tauchnitz's habitual practice of retaining on title the original publication date. Goldsmith Select Works and Dickens Pickwick Club, for example, dated '1842' throughout in all variants, are now known to have been issued as late as 1927 and 1929 respectively; and Irving Sketch Book, '1843' always, continued to be impressed at least through 1930. Perhaps even more exasperating is Tauchnitz's occasional habit, particularly in the earlier period, of later predating subsequent volumes of a work to bring these in conformity

with the first volume. Thus Dickens Dombey and Son, 3 volumes, 1847-48, is later all dated 1847; and Our Mutual Friend, 4 volumes, originally 1864-65, finally becomes 1864. Compounding all this confusion is Tauchnitz's persistent refusal to number his impressions, his silent introduction of new typesettings, and (as in Thackeray Vanity Fair 1849) his stealthy substitution, later on, of revised texts. Given enough criteria of the kind Dr. Pressler has provided, it is possible to identify, differentiate, and properly order most of these deceptive variants; but the complicated Pressler analysis, confined generally to original issues of the first 158 volumes, becomes infinitely more complex when extended to all issues of all 5370 volumes. Amid the innumerable intricacies attending this more exhaustive analysis, it must also be confessed that, of the books still surviving, an appreciable number are now defective, lacking wrappers, or half title, or final colophon leaf, each of which contained originally crucial evidence as to time and circumstance of manufacture. Such deficient specimens, comprising perhaps one third of all copies examined, thus escape exact classification.

Yet, however many the complexities, Dr. Ann Bowden and I are intent upon producing a definitive bibliography, and to this end have acquired a mini-computer to regulate the mass of data ever accumulating. Thus far the computerized record, on twenty-five disks, accounts for 15,000 copies. Eventually, given the cooperation of library officials here in Leipzig at the Deutsche Bücherei, and wherever else extensive collections may repose, we expect that we may inspect and record possibly 40,000 copies: a figure which, we believe, represents the very limit of our human endurance, the limit too of readily accessible collections, and the limit also of whatever financial resources we may be able to secure for this enterprise. Even so, we are unhappily aware that 40,000 examined, though approaching the number now extant, is but a tiny fraction of the 40,000,000 originally issued: one tenth of one per cent, in fact. With that much done, however, and published for all to use, we will have honorably discharged our responsibility. Then, finally, everyone may consider our own present conviction: that more than any combination of princes, potentates, ambassadors, missionaries, and others of good will, Baron Tauchnitz and his successors did indeed achieve his great objective, to spread around the world an appreciation of English language and literature. For his magnificent accomplishment I have therefore come from Texas to salute him now in his native city.

IFLA Council 1981

DIVISION: Collections and Services

SECTION: Exchange and Acquisition

60/EX/1E

Report on the Unesco Study on the practical effects of existing international conventions on the exchange of publications

by
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1. Introduction: Problems, methods

On the basis of a contract concluded between Unesco and IFLA the Section on Exchange and Acquisition was charged to prepare a "Study on the practical effects of existing international conventions on the exchange of publications" comprising three main parts: 1) Description, assessment and comparative analysis of existing conventions, i. e., a) multilateral conventions between governments on the basis of which the States parties establish exchange relations[1]; b) bilateral arrangements for the exchange of publications; c) scientific, technical and cultural agreements of a general nature (multilateral or bilateral) with a clause referring directly to exchange, or stimulating exchange relations between institutions of the contracting parties.[2] 2) Collection and interpretation of the main statistical data and other pertinent information on exchange. 3) Overall analysis of the principal results of the conventions and exchange agreements, of important aspects and recent progress.

The centre of the Study is a detailed analysis of the two Unesco Conventions of 1958. Its particular characteristics and provisions are examined, the follow-up action of Member States after ratification or acceptance and the special consequences thereof are shown. Moreover, the reasons why the results are inferior in some countries and the reasons for the lack of response to some of the obligations arising from ratification or acceptance are disclosed. Finally, conclusions and recommendations for measures which would allow Unesco to better direct exchange operations and to improve the international circulation of publications, are expected from the Study.

The authors[3] had to apply different methods. For the preparation of the 1st part each individual multilateral convention had to be examined with regard to its articles and provisions, and a fairly large amount of bilateral cultural and official agreements between States as well as unofficial arrangements between individual libraries had to be analyzed in order to find out their common features. In addition, the professional literature was duly taken into consideration.[4] Parts 2 and 3 are mainly based on the answers to a detailed questionnaire

consisting of three sections: general, Unesco Conventions, statistics. Also in this case additional data and information had to be gathered from professional publications.

The following paragraphs inform about the preliminary results of the Study.[5] It goes without saying that only some of the basic problems and general facts can be mentioned in a short paper like this one.

2. The conventions and agreements (Part 1 of the Study)

2.1. Preliminary remarks

The multilateral conventions and the other agreements, in this part, are examined in regard to their theoretical foundation in the first line. Nevertheless, it is also necessary to touch upon problems of their practical feasibility, but they are mainly the subject of the other two parts. Much has already been written about the multilateral conventions, especially those of Unesco, and it is only natural that a good deal of this reappers in our Study. However, what is new, apart from some new discoveries and hitherto less known facts, is the synoptic view and a wider distance of time which allows some more general conclusions.

Since the Unesco Conventions are the latest and by far the best possible conventions, the other ones are consequently measured by them. This is particularly true of the Brussels Conventions which, like those of Paris, are of a universal character.

2.2. The multilateral conventions

2.2.1. The Brussels Conventions (1886)[6]

The Brussels Conventions which are better than they are reputed were based on a most ingenious idea: Exchange activities by then decentralized and left to each individual country, were not to be voluntary any more but subject to a binding contract. In this way each contractant would be able to excute exchanges with the other partners on the basis of equality of rights

regardless of individual peculiarities and conditions.

The chief merits of the Conventions were:
- They were instrumental in giving publicity to, and created an international network of, the international exchange of publications.
- They established a new and useful institution, viz. the national exchange centre as a body directly responsible for exchange operations.
- They offered a definition of the difficult term "official documents".
- They provided for the circulation of lists of exchange material and their supplementation.
- They regulated the forwarding methods and freightage.
- They provided for the immediate dispatch of official documents to the respective bodies of the contracting States (Convention B).

Contrary to what is often said, the Conventions are not restricted to official publications, but they also support the exchange of scientific and literary publications between learned bodies and literary, scientific and other societies. To this purpose they provided for the receipt and dispatch of the exchange material through the national centres, if only as unofficial intermediaries. Moreover, protocol A of the Conventions entitles the contracting governments to ask such institutions for a certain number of their publications additional to those at the disposal of the exchange bureaus for use abroad, in return for the services and the free transport they grant them. Another fact often overlooked is the possibility of a partner with a low literary output to send more than one copy of its documents to a partner with a large volume of publications, according to the said protocol A.

Although the Conventions at first fulfilled their purpose, they proved ineffective later on. Their main shortcomings were:
- They were rigid in that they imposed on every party the obligation to operate exchanges with all the other contracting parties at the same time.

- Each contracting State was obliged to supply the total of its production of official publications to the other partners which caused a problem with regard to the volume of the literary output (but see above).
- The definition of "official publications" was too vague.
- The functions of the national bureaus were too restricted, with no room for initiative to develop exchanges themselves.
- They did not provide for postal and customs facilities to be granted to exchange services.
- They did not take into accout possible future developments with regard to the extension of publishing activities world-wide, the principle inclusion of larger amounts of scientific publications in the stocks of the National Centres (but see above), the inclusion of new literary forms and media of communication, etc.
- They did not set up a permanent coordinating body.

As a consequence, only a small number of countries ratified the Conventions.[7] Undoubtedly many difficulties to which the Conventions gave rise could have been reduced if the negotiators had provided for regular revision. In fact they did think of this and there had been a large number of attempts, but each time they seemed likely to produce some results a world disaster put a stop to international co-operation.

Formally, the Brussels Conventions are still in force[8], but in practice the Paris Conventions ought to have superseded them. To come back to the merits of the Conventions of 1886 once again, their greatest one was to have contributed to the spread of knowledge and information and hence to the development of international understanding, of science and culture. Moreover, they caused the creation of many national exchange centres, also in several countries which did not adhere to them, they gave rise to many bilateral conventions, which contain their basic stipulations, and to regional multilateral Conventions particularly the Inter-American Conventions of Mexico and Buenos Aires, which were conceived in the same spirit.

2.2.2. The Inter-American Conventions of Mexico (1902) and Buenos Aires (1936)

In a way, the Conventions of Mexico and Buenos Aires can be considered a continuation and supplementation of the Brussels Conventions, and they were also signed by several countries which had already ratified the two forerunners of 1886, including the USA.[9] However, these agreements are purely regional and they only involve commitments for Member States of the Pan-American Union. Their purpose was to promote mutual understanding between the signatory States and to bring them together culturally on the basis of geographical, linguistic and political affinities. There was no question of abrogating the Brussels Conventions on which they are largely based. But there are also differences, additional stipulations, and some clauses of the 1886 Conventions had been dropped. The same is true of the Conventions of 1902 and 1936 if compared with each other.

The Convention of Mexico goes beyond Brussels in some respects. In particular, the definition of "official publications" is wider and more precise, including also statistical documents, geographical materials and other publications, moreover, books already published and material printed outside the territory of the country. On the other hand, no provision was made for transmitting non-official publications. However, the main drawbacks were:[10]

- The utopianism of some of the articles in which the contracting nations accepted obligations which a great majority of them were not able to comply with.
- The decision of sending the exchange material through the legations or consulates of each of the signing governments, instead of setting up national centres.

The conclusion of the Convention of Buenos Aires aroused new hopes. Although on the one hand its scope and definition of "official publications" was narrower and less clear than those of the Brussels Conventions and still less definite as compared with Mexico, it included, contrary to Mexico, unofficial scientific literature and even photographic copies on the other hand. Moreover, the national or official libraries of

the capitals were mentioned in connection with the establishment of a special section dedicated to each of the other contracting States, and they were encouraged to enter into direct exchange agreements. The Convention of 1936 also caused the signing of a considerable number of bilateral agreements.

In spite of this, also this Convention has not become as effective as was expected. In addition to the disadvantages mentioned with regard to the Mexico Convention, the following problems which had certainly also proved to be detrimental to the Convention of 1902, existed[11]:

- There is no sufficient national legislation to realize the Convention, and there are no national organizations to assume the responsibility of this work and the coordination of exchange activities.
- Lack of information, such as bibliographies which would indicate the materials available for exchange.
- Lack of enough trained personnel.
- Not sufficient economic resources.
- There are not sufficient provisions concerning postal rates and customs facilities.

2.2.3. The Unesco Conventions (1958)[12 13]

The creation of these Conventions must not be regarded as an attempt to revise the Conventions of Brussels, Mexico and Buenos Aires which are still in force between the respective contracting parties, but as an effort to set up an up-to-date framework of the highest possible universality without leaving out of consideration the positive stipulations of their forerunners. Convention 1 is something absolutely new for which there are no precedents. Apart from the Inter-American Convention of 1936 and the fact that the Brussels Convention regarded the national centres only as intermediaries for the exchange of scientific and literary publications, the previous multilateral Conventions had been concerned with official publications in a narrower or wider sense of the term. Unesco now distinguished between one Convention concerning exchanges of official publications exclusively, and another concerning

exchanges in general, covering non-governmental as well as governmental publications. The latter Convention was meant:

- to form an international legal basis of all exchange relations;
- to extend the scope of exchange materials;
- to support governmental organs and non-governmental bodies in executing their exchanges.

For Convention 2, patterns and experience already existed, and the task was to avoid the insufficiencies of the Brussels Conventions. It shows a great resemblance, both in structure and content, to convention 1, but differs widely in some features.

One of the distinctive features of the new Conventions are their flexibility which is a consequence of the necessity to make them applicable to States very different in nature and to allow individual regulations. Roughly speaking they merely lay down certain general rules as a framework within which the contracting States undertake exchanges on lines which they themselves determine in more detailed bilateral agreements. To give just a few examples. Convention 1, Art. 2, resp. Co. 2, Art. 2, concerning the definition of exchange material; Co. 1, Art. 4, resp. Co. 2, Art. 6, concerning the method of transmission; Co. 1, Art. 12, resp. Co. 2, Art. 3, concerning bilateral agreements; Co. 2, Art. 1, "express their willingness", i. e., these exchanges are optional in character. On the other hand, many stipulations are more comprehensive and precise than those of the former Conventions which becomes clear, if the original draft of the Unesco Conventions is compared with their final versions, e. g.: Co. 1, Art. 5, resp. Co. 2, Art. 7, "... as far as the customs office of the port of arrival"; Co. 1, Art. 10,1, resp. Co. 2, Art. 12, 1, "in particular, for the creation and organization of national exchange services"; Co. 1, Art. 2, "but not for resale"; Co. 1, Art. 2,1 (a), "Braille publications and other graphic material"; Co. 2, Art. 1, "on a reciprocal basis".

Apart from the inclusion of non-official and commercial

publications as well as the new definition of the exchange material, and the official publications in particular[14], one of the most important characteristics and the progress made as compared with the Conventions of 1886, 1902 and 1936, are reflected in the regulations for the competence of the national exchange services (Co. 1, Art. 3, Co. 2, Art. 4), and related stipulations. The centres' functions have been considerably enlarged and they have been given more authority, but there is a slight difference. While Convention 1 says "The Contracting States may entrust ...", the version of Convention 2 is "... shall carry out". Whereas in the former case alternative means are indicated, Convention 2 is more binding although not insisting that all exchanges should be carried out through the central service. But the latter has been given the necessary powers to obtain the material for exchange and the financial provision necessary to carry out its functions. This is a considerable step forward (Co. 2, Art. 4,2). To give the service such powers also in the case of Convention 1, seems to be worth-while considering.

As regards transmission of unofficial and/or official publications, the majority of libraries prefer the direct way. Of the 150 countries mentioned in the 2nd part of the Handbook on the international exchange of publications[15], in only 20 cases the two-way transmission of exchange material is clear, and in 9 cases one-way forwarding, i. e., either dispatch or receipt, takes place.

The regulation of transport, customs and other facilities (Co. 1, Arts. 5 - 7, Co. 2, Arts. 7 - 9) is another example of improvement, but these stipulations have not been fully realized yet.

International coordination of exchanges in the form of support to and from Unesco (Co. 1, Arts. 8 - 10, Co. 2, Arts. 10 - 12) is yet another case in point. Also in this respect, practice lags behind in some cases.

Bilateral agreements, unprecedented in multilateral Conventions

as well, have a different part to play in Convention 2 where they are dealt with right at the beginning (Art. 3) immediately following the definition of official publications. In Convention 1 they are only mentioned among the formal Articles (Art. 12). But in both cases the Conventions can also be applied without the need for bilateral agreements, and in fact the majority of agreements are concluded directly between the libraries concerned.

There are also some gaps, but on closer inspection it turns out that these questions had been duly considered by the initiators, e. g.:

- Coordination of exchanges as one of the tasks of the national exchange services, mentioned only in quite a general way at the beginning and the end of Art. 3 of Convention 1 (things have progressed since 1958).
- National bibliographies absolutely essential as the basis of many exchanges, have not been included among the "official publications" of Convention 2 (Co. 1, Art. 2,1 (a) could have been an alternative).
- Audio-visual materials are missing in Convention 1.

2.2.4. Comparison of the Unesco Conventions with their forerunners

In the Unesco Conventions almost all useful elements of the former Conventions are combined in so far as they are practical still today. Some of these stipulations are now more flexible and therefore more realistic, others are more precise and therefore more binding, such as: the definition of the official publications and the characterization of unofficial materials, the role and functions of the exchange services, the methods of transmission, transport charges, rates and conditions of transport, lists and number of official publications. Some important stipulations are completely new, such as: the introductory articles, customs and other facilities, international coordination, bilateral agreements, revision. Only an infinitely small number of useful elements to be met with in the other Conventions, are missing, e. g., uniform models and forms for correspondence and waybills (Brussels, Art. 5). Some gaps

(see above) could be added.

In the Study, the stipulations of the Conventions are compared in detail at the end of the chapters dealing with the Inter-American Conventions and the Unesco Conventions showing elements in common, elements different with regard to interpretation, and elements met with in one of them only. Here are just a few examples referring to the relationship of Unesco and Brussels, to indicate the method applied.

Elements in common:
- Unesco Co. 2, Art. 5 - Brussels Arts. 3 and 4 (list and number of official publications);
- Unesco Co. 1, Art. 18, Co. 2, Art. 19 - Brussels Art. 10 (denunciations).

Elements differently interpreted:
- Unesco Co. 2, Art. 2 - Brussels Art. 2 (definition of official publications);
- Unesco Co. 1, Art. 5, Co. 2, Art. 7 - Brussels Art. 6 (transport by sea).

Brussels additional to Unesco:
- Art. 5 (forms for correspondence etc.).

Unesco additional to Brussels:
- Co. 1, Art. 2,3, Co. 2, Art. 3 (confidential material);
- Co. 2, Art. 4,2 (powers and financial means);
- Co. 1, Art. 7, Co. 2, Art. 9 (customs and other facilities).

The results of the comparisons are recapitulated with regard to the existence of the stipulations as such resp. their nonexistence, in the form of a synoptic table.

2.3. Bilateral arrangements

2.3.1. General characteristics

Bilateral arrangements on the exchange of publications are either made between governments or between individual partners

(libraries and other institutions). However, the intergovernmental agreements are very different from the arrangements entered into by institutions of different countries, and they represent a comparatively higher degree of an international legal regulation. The contracting parties are the governments and the obligations undertaken are not dependent on the will of individual institutions or persons, but on the intentions of the governments. From the legal point of view such agreements are based on international public law, they can be subject to diplomatic negotiation and to intergovernmental examination.

In both cases, agreements between states and between individual partners, special forms have developed as regards the content and the wording of formulations. However, in the case of unofficial direct agreements, they are more informal. In the present Study our special attention is focussed on the intergovernmental conventions. We have to differentiate between special exchange arrangements and general cultural agreements (as to the latter, see paragr. 2.4).

2.3.2. Official agreements between states

With only a few exclusions these agreements refer to the exchange of official publications and government documents. They have advantages compared with multilateral conventions, because they are speedier and simpler to conclude, the partners can be chosen as and when required and the form and content can be adapted to individual conditions. Moreover, the type and scope of the material for exchange are determined in advance and the exchange centres which have to be financed from public funds have a clear basis for their budget estimates.

Bilateral agreements of this nature are usually concluded after an exchange of notes or letters between the respective state bodies. They contain the stipulations agreed to in a previous correspondence, in most cases also the same date and place. No ratification is required but the agreement is valid after the second note or letter in chronological order has been received by the respective party.

When comparing a larger number of official bilateral agreements the following characteristics were discovered (unless otherwise mentioned in each individual agreement examined):

- Subject category, usually a general reference to official publications.
- Formal categories, i. e., serials and non-serial (single) publications (in about half of the cases).
- List of titles to be furnished.
- Revision and extension of these lists to include new titles and publications of new offices.
- Material to be excluded, especially blank forms and circulars which are not of a public character and confidential material (in the majority of cases).
- Number of copies.
- Balance resp. costs insofar as budget permits (in the majority of cases).
- Authority (national centre etc.) responsible for transmission.
- Institution, mostly the national library, receiving publications (in nearly all cases).
- Costs of transmission (mostly borne by sender to destination).
- Relation to other agreements.
- Entry into force.
- Denunciation (in about half of the cases).

2.3.3. Unofficial agreements between individual partners

Intergovernmental agreements constitute only a small part of existing agreements. In practice most agreements are concluded directly between libraries and other institutions, i. e., on the administrative level. The prevalence of administrative, as distinct from intergovernmental agreements is evidence of the relative independence of national libraries and other institutions, which from the legal point of view, conclude their agreements as bodies corporate in the form of a civil contract. In principle, the State is not concerned with these agreements, but in fact the attitude of a country's government to such arrangements is of great importance. Through its policy in education, science and culture, each government also creates the conditions of exchanges.

Such agreements usually:

- are the easiest way of co-operating and determining the obligations of both sides;
- are easy to conclude, since they do not require special forms and complicated procedures;
- allow quick modifications if need arises;
- lay down concrete relations in every respect.

The functions of the unofficial agreements are of prime importance for their form and structure. There are various types, from basic, comprehensive arrangements which are meant for an indefinite period, to occasional ones with a special purpose, e. g., the completion of an annual set of a journal. This results in a great variety of individual points, but some of them are regular features, in particular: the subject covered (categories, special titles, etc.), balance (title for title, accounting, etc.), intervals and mode of dispatch, etc.

2.4. General Cultural Agreements

2.4.1. Main characteristics

Cultural agreements are mostly bilateral, only rarely multilateral between States belonging to a well-defined group (e. g., political, linguistic). Cultural agreements frequently contain a clause referring to the exchange of publications but so far the Unesco Conventions have not been mentioned as its possible basis. Such clauses are in fact not definite exchange agreements but constitute the expression of a desire to exchange publications and they are formulated in quite a general way often merely stating that the contracting parties will facilitate the dissemination of books and periodicals within their respective countries and lend their support to exchange. They mean first of all to create an atmosphere of goodwill and it goes without saying that equality of status and noninterference in domestic affairs are two of their main characteristics.

Usually such clauses are supplemented by practical implementing ordinances which enable effective exchanges to be organized and financed. In this respect most general cultural agreements

provide for the establishment of "joint commissions", who have to propose to their respective governments the practical measures to be taken. On the basis of short-term programmes or annual plans the respective governmental bodies, through normative provisions, instruct their subordinate institutions to realize the plan, in our case the exchange of publications.

2.4.2. Multilateral agreements: The Arab Leage Convention (1945)

Among other things, this Convention also provides for the exchange of publications, catalogues and duplicates of old material (Art. 10). At a seminar organized by the Arab League with the assistance of Unesco in Damascus (1957) it turned out that the Arab States had some difficulties with the execution of the exchange programme, such as the lack of national libraries and deposit laws, and new measures were announced, e. g., the establishment of a central exchange centre for all Arab states.[16] An assessment of the practical effects of the Convention by the Council of the Arab League resulted in nine articles and eight recommendations, some of them quite modern and progressive, e. g., the inclusion of scientific literature and reprographic material, lists of duplicates and desiderata, financial support of national exchange services. Possible practical results are not yet known to us, though.

2.4.3. Bilateral agreements of the socialist countries

Bilateral cultural agreements have become one of the usual and established principles of co-operation among the socialist states. They have a special character in that they promote the spiritual and cultural understanding of friendly nations with a common political and social foundation. These agreements invariably contain a clause which provides for one copy of every important publication of the one country to be sent to the partner country. In each country the national or state library is responsible for the implementation of the agreement, and the usual method applied is an agreement in writing between the respective libraries. As to the latter, two basic forms have crystallized in the course of time: independent, i. e., concerning exchanges exclusively; combined, i. e., exchanges with other

joint projects, such as exhibitions, papers, seminars etc.

In the Study, the written agreements are analyzed in detail, since they contain many concrete measures which are interesting from the methodical point of view and possibly are not yet sufficiently known to the professional world. To give an example typical of the independent form (condensed):

- Preamble;
- Subject and/or formal categories (monographs, books appearing in parts, serials, official publications; maps, notes, older literature);
- Procedure (ordering, claiming, intervals of dispatch, balance);
- Exchange of experience and control (annual assessment etc.).

On the basis of more than 25 years of experience, final conclusions concerning the improvement of such written agreements, can be drawn.[17]

2.5. Conclusion

Now and then it is claimed that the exchange of publications is functioning well also without the existence of multilateral and bilateral agreements. The fact that the one or the other has or does not become effective in every respect does not prove that. As regards the multilateral Conventions they are not of equal importance, it is true but, in general, they play an important part in the development of the international exchange of publications, especially for the following reasons:

- They have laid down international rules for exchanges.
- They have created an atmosphere of readiness of the governments to enlarge co-operation in the field of exchanges.
- The most important stipulations of the Conventions are applied in the conclusion of bilateral agreements on the exchange of publications.
- They contribute to deepening international co-operation in the fields of education, science and culture.

In this respect the Unesco Conventions are the only international agreements to have gained true universality. They can be considered a sort of common law and a charter of inter-library co-operation

Notes

1 Unesco. Convention concerning the International Exchange of Publications, adopted by the General Conference at its Tenth Session, Paris, 3 December 1958; Unesco. Convention concerning the Exchange of Official Publications and Government Documents between States, adopted by the General Conference at its Tenth Session, Paris, 3 December 1958.

Convention A for the international exchange of official documents, scientific and literary publications, concluded in Brussels, 15 March 1886; Convention B for the immediate exchange of official journals, public parliamentary annals and documents, concluded in Brussels, 15 March 1886.

Inter-American Convention for the exchange of official, scientific, literary and industrial publications, concluded in Mexico on 27 January 1902.

Inter-American Convention on the exchange of publications, concluded in Buenos Aires on 23 December 1936.

OEEC Documents Exchange Scheme, 1949 (The OEEC has become the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)).

2 In particular:

Traité culturel entre les états de la Ligue Arabe, 27 November 1945.

The so-called Madrid Convention, 1953.

The bilateral Cultural Agreements between the socialist countries.

3 1st part: Peter Genzel, German State Library, Berlin/GDR, present Chairman of the Section; 2nd and 3rd parts: Frans Vanwijngaerden, Service belge des échanges internationaux, Bibliothèque Royale, Brussels, present Secretary and Treasurer of the Section.

4 The following publications proved particularly useful: Conférence sur les échanges internationaux de publications en Europe. Budapest, 13 - 19 septembre 1960. Réd. par. I. Gombocz. Budapest, Centre bibliothéconomique et méthodique de la Bibliothèque Nationale Széchényi, 1962; Dargent, J.-L. Les nouvelles conventions internationales d'échange. Bruxelles, Commission belge de bibliographie, 1960; Handbook on the international exchange of publications. Fourth edition. Edited by Frans Vanwijngaerden. Paris, Unesco, 1978; Khvatov, V. Ya. Voprosy regulirovanija knigoobmena mezhdu bibliotekami i nauchnymi uchrezhdenijami raznykh stran. Leningrad, Biblioteka Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1963; Popov, V. The multilateral Unesco Exchange Conventions

(1958) and their international significance. Working Paper, IFLA, General Council, Brussels, 1977; The international exchange of publications: proceedings of the European conference held in Vienna from 24 - 29 April 1972. Edited by Maria J.Schiltman. Pullach/München, Verlag Dokumentation, 1973; Waersegger, Charles de. Multilateral conventions concerning the international exchange of publications. In: Unesco bulletin for libraries, vol. XVII, no. 2, 1963, p. 53 - 62. - These sources are not specially quoted in the text, the other ones are mentioned in the notes.

5 The manuscript of the present paper was completed on 10 May 1981. By that time the OEEC Documents Exchange Scheme and the Madrid Convention had not been at hand. For the OEEC Scheme see Handbook on the international exchange of publications. Second edition, edital and revised by Gisela von Busse, Paris, Unesco, 1956, p. 44 - 46, with bibliographical data.

6 They are quoted as "Brussels Conventions" Convention B being just a supplement with one stipulation.

7 Convention A : 21; Convention B : 17.

8 It is interesting to note that some of the European countries that still abstain from the Unesco Conventions, such as Portugal, Switzerland and Yugoslavia, have acceded to the Brussels Conventions.

9 Mexico: 17 (9 ratifications); Buenos Aires: 21 (12 ratifications).

10 See Exchange of ideas: east and west meet the challenge. Final report of the seminar of the international exchange of publications in the Indo-Pacific area. November 4 - 11 1957 Tokyo. Tokyo: The National Diet Library, 1958, p. 196.

11 Exchange of ideas, loc. cit., p. 198 - 199.

12 These Conventions were the subject of a specially close examination which has disclosed many interesting features. But also in this case only some observations most of them concerning both Conventions together, can be presented here.

13 For the sake of brevity the Convention concerning the International Exchange of Publications is quoted as "Convention 1" and the Convention concerning the Exchange of Official Publications and Government Documents between States as "Convention 2" respectively.

14 A problem which, however, should not be considered too difficult, is the fact that in the socialist countries, formally, nearly all publications are "official", since

they are published by governmental bodies. Therefore, the subject of such publications must be taken into consideration in the first line, and the publishing authority only in the second line.

15 However, in several of them there does not exist a national exchange service yet.

16 Exchange of ideas, loc. cit., p. 124.

17 A short paragraph of the Study dealing with other bilateral cultural agreements on the governmental level is left unmentioned here.

IFLA Council 1981

DIVISION: Collections and Services

SECTION: Exchange and Aquisition

91/EX/3E

Report on the Activities of the Section on Exchange and Aquisition Since 1978

by
Frans VANWIJNGAERDEN
Secretary, Section of Exchange and Aquisition

This report covers the period from the IFLA 44th Council and General Meeting at Strbské Pleso (24 August to 2 September 1978) to the 47th Council and General Meeting at Leipzig (14 August to 22 August 1981).

One open meeting was held at the 44th Council and General Meeting at Strbské Pleso (30 August 1978). Five papers were presented :

1. Automation of Gift and Exchange Processing at the British Library Lending Division. by A.J. Harley, presented by A. Allardyce.
   Abstract: Automation of the processes of Lending Division's Gift and Exchange is presently considered. First indications are that it will be both feasible and economically advantageous. If this is confirmed by further study, resources may become available in 1979 to begin implementation.

2. A costing analysis of the Gift and Exchange Section of the British Library Lending Division, by E. Tatterton, K. King and A. Allardyce, based on an international report by R. Steeman.
   Abstract. The present paper is the result of the wish expressed by the IFLA Section on the Exchange of Publications to have some analysis of the economics of duplicate exchange. Such an analysis it was thought, would be useful to those operating duplicate clearing houses. The paper is based on recent work carried out by R. Steemson.

3. Summary and Conclusions of the Economics of Exchanges, by A. Allardyce. From the discussion that followed three main points can be remembered

   a. A discussion on economics would be incomplete without looking at automation, otherwise it would be a loss of time.
   b. There is a possibility of linking exchange and gift.
   c. It is hoped that the present theme will again be put on the agenda next year, because this is not the end of the discussion.

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4. The Economics of Universal Serials and Book Exchange (USBE), by Howard Rovelstad.

Abstract. The paper gives information about the free-standing, self-supporting, non-profit agency, the Universal Serials and Books Exchange, Inc (USBE), its general operating structure, governance, operations and cost studies. The information may be helpful to those studying the economics of exchange and of comparable systems for handling publications for acquisition.

5. The Exchange of Publications with Developing Countries, by Fr. Vanwijngaerden.

Abstract. The IFLA Section on the Exchange of Publications has already paid great attention to the exchange of publications with developing countries. Several papers have already been devoted to this important problem. The paper presented brings the matter up-to-date and is to be considered as a comprehensive draft of the detailed study including some methodical recommendations on this subject which will be presented in 1979 at the 45th Council and General Meeting in Copenhagen.

Besides the open meeting, two closed meetings were held (1 September 1978) :

a. a joint closed meeting of the Sections of Exchange and Interlending attended by the Standing Committee members of both Sections
b. a closed meeting of the Standing Committee members of the Section on Exchange.

The joint closed meeting was decided at the 43th Council and General Meeting in Brussels (1 September to 10 September 1977)

One paper was presented :

The interrelationship between the international exchange of publications and international lending by S.C. Vickers and A. Allardyce.

Abstract. The topic of the paper and of the meeting is a UAP topic par excellence. Following aspects are considered :

a. the objectives and functions of the exchange of publications and international lending;
b. the substitution of one activity for the other;

c. the present extent of coordination;
d. possible relationships and their viability;
e. activity of a supplementing nature;
f. the impact of technology
g. conclusion.

A lively discussion followed, the main ideas of which can be summarized as follows :

a. A broader view of the problem than is done by the paper produced, is to be taken;
b. Exchange might be cheaper, for instance as far as government publications are concerned;
c. Shortage of foreign currency might show that it is better to have exchange;
d. In one case exchange is uneconomic, i.e. when bulk change sendings are received by a developing country that is lacking stock capacity; then borrowing is more economic;
e. One aspect is also to be taken into consideration : the speed of supply. The particular request of the reader should be decisive;
f. The difference between different types of libraries should also be taken into consideration;
g. It is not possible to consider all problems of exchange and interlending in one study. We have to consider the problem from the reader's view-point speed of delivery, speed of getting the material, etc;
h. The present paper is only the beginning of the study of the problem. More data are needed, and this study should continue for at least 2 or 3 years. It is now clear that the question is more complicated than was tought at the beginning;
i. A reference to the problem could perhaps be incorparated in cultural agreements;
j. Mrs. A. Sterescu, Mr. A. Allardyce and Mr. S. Vickers will prepare a final version for public discussion next year at a joint open meeting of the Sections on Exchange and Interlending in Copenhagen. A Divisional Meeting could perhaps be planned. Colleagues were requested to send written suggestions and comments to the authors.

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At the closed meeting of the Standing Committee of the Section on Exchange (1 September 1978) one paper was presented.
The Impact of Increased Book Prices on the International Exchange of Publications, by Ms. M. Razumovsky.
Her paper is based on a questionnaire sent to 84 research libraries and institutions. She got a reply of 52 colleagues. She is invited to prepare a final version for Copenhagen. The audience suggests that her final paper will be based on tables and that her investigation will have a more geographical spread.

More topics were on the agenda of the closed meeting of the Standing Committee :

1. The Medium-term Programme covering the period 1975-1980, based on the resolutions of the European Conference on the International Exchange of Publications (Vienna 1972), as well as of the IFLA General Council in Budapest (1972), Grenoble (1973), Washington (1974) and Oslo (1975) will be brought to end gloriously.

2. The Programme of 45th Council and General Meeting 1979 in Copenhagen will include following items :
   a. The economics of Exchange. Continuation of the paper based on an internal report by R. Steemson (E. Tatterton, K. King and A. Allardyce). Ms. R. Ejlersen will also be asked to present her paper about this subject.
   b. F. Vanwijngaerden will present a final report on the possibilities and the difficulties of exchanging publications with the developing countries.
      It is hoped that written comments on his paper presented at Strbské Pleso will be sent to him.
      P. Genzel will contact the chairman of the Section on Regional Activities : Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean to have a paper on this subject presented in Copenhagen by a representative of the developing countries.
   c. A joint open meeting by the two relevant Sections will be held about Exchange and Interlibrary Loan.
   d. The general theme of the 45th Council and General Meeting in Copenhagen being Library Legislation it will be considered to put the theme legal legislation relating to exchange in our second medium-term programme.

3. Next Medium-term Programme covering the period 1980-1985

- A first draft programme, based on the ideas collected, will be made by P. Genzel and presented at a closed meeting of the Section at Copenhagen next year

- Suggestion were made by P. Kanevsky and other members.

a. Material of international congresses and conferences. Suggestions for improving their supply through international exchanges.

b. A study of the present exchange of bibliographic material and the ways of improving it.

c. Problems of the training of internal exchange staff members in libraries (professional requirements, training programmes).

d. Exchange of Bibliographies.

e. National exchange regulations.

f. Impact of automatization on exchange operations.

g. The economics of the exchange of current publications.

h. The costing analysis of the operations of exchange sections in libraries : guidelines. Ms. V. Alberani, when proposing this item, refers to the papers on the costing analysis presented this year at the open meeting of the Section. She thinks that the papers are very interesting but they reflect operating structures and procedures of particular organisms. They could be taken as a basis to elaborate criteria or guidelines in order to estimate the costs of the handling and distribution procedures of the exchanges in general, which should be valid, if possible, for every kind of libraries. If such criteria have not been elaborated yet at national or international levels, Ms. Alberani thinks that the Section on Exchange could charge some exchange experts, in collaboration with system analysts and / or experts in statistics, to prepare the guidelines for these costs. An appendix of the guidelines in the form of a registration data sheet could summarize and present in a concise way all the parameters defined in the guidelines as necessary to evaluate the costs. These guidelines should aim on the one hand at helping the librarians /

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administrators who are involved in the field and on the other hand gather data (through the registration data sheet) for a possible future international survey, which might compare the different situations and draw the necessary conclusions and the consequent policies.

i. Situation in each country of the governmental publications. Their collecting. Can the existing situation be improved and how?

4. Unesco Contract. Study on the Practical Effects of existing International Conventions on the Exchange of Publications.

- The Section on Exchange has been charged to prepare and deliver a study on the practical effects of existing international conventions on the exchange of publications.
  The study will comprise the following main parts :
  a. review of existing conventions;
  b. statistical data on the exchange of publications over the last three to four years between Member States and other pertinent information on exchange;
  c. an overall analysis of the principal results of the application of the conventions or of bilateral and multilateral exchange agreements, emphasizing the important aspects of this problem and the progress made over the last few years.

This study will be carried out by P. Genzel and Fr. Vanwijngaerden. Vl. Popov will be asked whether he wants to participate.

The Standing Committee Members think that the papers presented at the meetings of the Section should be published in the form of "Collected Essays on the Exchange of Publications". A News Letter is not the appropriate way, since it is not distributed on a large scale.

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It will be examined whether the IFLA Publications Committee is interested or the Belgian Committee on Bibliography.

Two resolutions are proposed by A. Allardyce :

a. IFLA request Unesco to ask governments to what extent subsidized exchanges of individuals in their own countries are used to distribute aid to developing countries.

b. IFLA request Unesco to represent to governments the importance, not only for domestic access to its official publications but also for their universal availability, of perfecting domestic arrangements for implementing the international exchange of official publications. It was decided to present resolution

   a. next year in Copenhagen and to hand resolution

   b. at the present 44th Council Meeting 1978 at Strbské Pleso.

Activities 1978-1979

Since the 44th Council Meeting 1978 at Strbské Pleso most of the Section's activities were focussed on the implementation of its new Medium-term Programme 1980-1985, based on the resolutions and experience of the IFLA General Councils of the past years and suggestions by the S.C. members. The programme is in accordance with the Section's terms of reference and is mainly directed towards and can be considered as a contribution to the implementation of U.A.P.

From 22 to 26 November 1978 the secretary, Fr. Vanwijngaerden was the guest of the Bibliotheksverband der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik in Berlin (D.D.R.) to prepare the study on the practical effects of existing international conventions on the exchange of publications, with which Unesco has charged the Section by contract n° 695054.

The Chairman, P. Genzel, and the secretary, Fr. Vanwijngaerden, attended the meeting of the Coordinating Board of the Division of Collections and Services (University Library, Leiden, March 7 and 8, 1979). Were discussed : budget requirements of Sections for 1980; draft terms of reference of the Division; draft articles for IFLA Journal;

draft paper on the feasibility of an international multilateral convention on U.A.P.; future plans.

Meetings

Two open meetings were held at the 45th Council and General Meeting, Copenhagen 1979.

At the first open meeting (August 28, 1979) one paper was presented :

The Exchange of Publications with Developing Countries by Fr.Vanwijngaerden (final draft). In the lively discussion that followed two interventions were especially noted :

1. Ms. Isabel San Esteban who spoke about the problems of exchange of publications which are faced in Mexico and in general in South and Middle America;
2. Ms. Lydia A. Moiseeva who informed the audience about the experience of the Lenin State Library in Moscow in the field of exchanges with developing countries.

At the second open meeting (August 31, 1979) two papers were presented :

1. Rising Book Prices and the Exchange of Publications, by Ms. Maria Razumovsky;
2. The Economic Aspect of the Exchange of Duplicates. Time Studies on Books : A case Study, by Ms. Rita Ejlersen.

The discussion following upon the presentation of these two papers showed that exchange is not an isolated activity but is to be considered as part of the whole acquisition policy of a library. It is proposed to change the title of the Section in Section on the Exchange and Acquisitions Policy.

The Standing Committee met on 26 and 31 August, 1979. P. Genzel and Fr. Vanwijngaerden were re-established as Chairman and Secretary. The draft of the Medium-term Programme 1980-1985 was discussed, as well as the future activity of the Section.

Resolution

One resolution was adopted : IFLA requests Unesco to recommend Governments to channel a proportion of existing overseas aid funds through home libraries, to assist book exchanges with partners in aided countries.

Papers presented.

1. The Exchange of Publications with Developing Countries, by Fr. Vanwijngaerden

Abstract. The scope of this paper is not to open new horizons, but to submit some suggestions. Some figures of three of the world's great libraries, as well as the statements of three authoritative librarians were given to demonstrate the importance of exchange in acquiring library materials. The positive and negative aspects of exchanges were pointed out. A misconception is corrected i.e. the tendency to regard all developing countries as being poor countries. The basic rule of all exchange of publications is based on a code of ethics, on mutual generosity. The paper gives a survey of the problems facing librarians in developing countries. The two Unesco Conventions of 1958 concerning the exchange of publications were considered, as well as the two publications prepared by the Section on Exchange. To end the author gave suggestions to improve exchanges through international cultural relations, bilateral engagements and activities abroad.

2. Rising Book Prices and the Exchange of Publications, by Ms. M.Razumovsky.

Abstract. The rising prices of books and periodicals are heavy burden to libraries. In order to find out how much the increase of book prices influences the libraries exchange policy, a questionnaire was sent to national libraries throughout the world and to a selection of university and large research libraries and exchange centres (84). The questions referred to the material and the percentage of literature received on an exchange basis (total intake, budget), to possible reductions of the scope and to the future of exchange in the own library. A survey of the replies was given. The overwhelming majority of replying libraries think that their exchange will remain fairly constant or become even more important.

3. The Economic Aspect of the Exchange of Duplicates. Time Studies on Books : A Case Study, by Ms. R. Eljersen.

Abstract. As a continuation of the analysis carried out by the gift and Exchange Section, British Library, Boston Spa, the paper will give a contribution to time studies on the exchange of duplicates (monographs) in I.D.E. which is a clearing centre for duplicates in Denmarks. The working conditions and tasks of I.D.E. differ in many respects from those of the British Library. I.D.E's duplicates are received at the institute and are catalogued there. The time studies have been carried out during the past 10 months. A description of the various phases of the work and of the working methods are given. The main phases :

1. Sorting and shelving duplicates;
2. Cataloguing, stencilling and mailing the lists;
3. Distribution and dispatch of the requested duplicates.

Publication

Letter for international exchange : A guide to their composition in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish. Edited by Peter Genzel.

Studies in progress

1. National legal regulations for the exchange of publications.
2. Bibliography on the international exchange of publications 1970-1979.
3. Study on the practical effects of existing international conventions on the exchange of publications (Unesco Author's Contract 695054).
4. Composite Work "Problems of the international exchange of publications".

Activities 1979-1980

The IFLA Professional Board decided to change our proposed name of "Section on the Exchange of Publications and Acquisitions Policy" to "Section on Exchange and Acquisition". Consequently a provisional text of the new terms of the Section was sent to IFLA headquarters thus worded : "to consider current problems of, and to

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propagate knowledge and technical skills relating to the theory and practice of the exchange of publications and of library acquisition in general, with the aim of improving their efficiency". This text will be discussed at the 47th General Council Meeting of IFLA (Leipzig, 1981).

Neither the Chairman nor the secretary were able to attend the 46th IFLA Conference in Manila (August 1980). Our Section was however represented by Ms. M. Schiltman and Mr. N. Einhorn. Hereafter a report made by Ms. M. Schiltman about our Section's open meeting (30 August 1980).

In the absence of Peter Genzel (Chairman of the Section) and Frans Vanwijngaerden (secretary) the open meeting of the section was chaired in united efforts by Nathan Einhorn and Maria Schiltman the only two members of the standing committee present in Manila.

Sixty-nine participants, of which 58 Filipino's, signed the list.

Nathan Einhorn opened the meeting and explained in a few words that the two official officers were unable to come to Manila. Thereupon Maria Schiltman presented the paper "Past, present and future activities of the Section on Exchange and acquisition" prepared by Peter Genzel from the German State Library in Berlin, D.D.R.
As everybody had a copy of this clearly written report the presentator only underlined the main points on every page.

Aurora Minoza (Philippines) asked where the Handbook and the Letter-writer are to be obtained. The eager attention of the audience proved the great interest in these publications. The chairpersons ad hoc seized this opportunity to advise the official officers of the Section that they urge - through the appropriate channels - UNESCO and Saur Verlag to publicize this useful reference material and more in particular in the developing countries.

Harold Rowland (USA) wanted to know what the extension of the activities of the section means. In answer to that Maria Schiltman quoted the first two paragraphs of Peter Genzel's letter of 11.6.1980 with regard to our Section's new MTP and additional function.

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With regard to economic aspects John Rompas (Indonesia) stressed his point to look at the whole problem and not in a number of details. Moreover, some countries (e.g. Indonesia) are not allowed to send their publications abroad. Furthermore he said that some publications cannot be used outside their institutions. (He obviously meant the classified literature). According to Mr. Rompas these problems must also be surveyed so as to let everybody know about them.

Erik Spicer (Canada) said that his library is buying books in addition to his exchange-stock. But he admitted that this is different for every country, because every country has its own regulations.

Hereafter Shinichi Kawashima presented his paper "NDL's International Exchange Activities; with some Emphasis on Problems relating to Southeast Asia and South Asia".

Eunice Igbosuat (Nigeria) opened the discussion and stated that her National Library has exchanges with forty partners. Nigeria receives, however, a lot of publications they do not need and often in languages they cannot read. Many from the audience agreed to that statement. Mr. Kawashima answered that most of his material is in the Japanese language. He admitted that the NDL ought to send lists of the available publications.

Mme Manglicmot asked if the NDL acquires its exchange copies through government support and if the foreign exchange is handled through the embassies. The answer to the first question is that their source of material in on the one hand many duplicates and on the other hand forty copies of the official publications. The NDL does not act through embassies, but directly.

Baha Al-Ibrahim (Kuwait)reflected : who is benefitting of the exchange; who will read it? Somebody of the university staff is asking, for instance, for an article. They try to obtain it on an exchange basis but it comes in a language that they cannot read. He also stresses that they are receiving many gifts, for instance

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from embassies, which cannot be used because they can only read English, French and of course Arabic.

Erik Spicer stated that his library has many exchange relations. He invited everybody to write his library if they want an exchange, but his library is only interested in publications in English or French. As for gifts from embassies he pointed out that you can do what you want with a gift, even throw it away. As a further point he remarked that the days of the mass of collections come to an end. Now you can get what you want.

Nathan Einhorn closed the meeting with words of gratitude to the authors and thanked the audience for their attention. He hoped to meet everybody again next year in Leipzig.

Some Publications and Articles issued since 1978

1. A. Allardyce. U.A.P. and the Exchange of Publications. IFLA Journal, vol.4 (1978), n° 2, p.122-128.

2. In August 1978, n° 13 of the series IFLA Publications came from the press : Alex Allardyce's Letters for the International Exchange of Publications; a guide to their composition in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish. Verlag Dokumentation 1978, 148 p. ISBN 3 - 7940 - 4433 - 9. The various translations are prepared by Jacques Lethève, Maria Razumovsky, Boris P. Kanyevsky and Adolf Rodriguez. Editor : Peter Genzel.

3. P. Genzel. Section on the Exchange of Publications. IFLA Journal, vol.5 (1978), n° 3, p. 223-228.

4. P. Genzel and others. The implementation of the principle of Universal Availability of Publications (UAP). Paper presented at the IFLA Seminar for Librarians from Developing Countries (Postdam, G.D.R., 22-26 August 1978).

5. A. Allardyce and S.C.J. Vickers. The International Exchange of Publications and International Lending - Is there a useful Relationship?

   IFLA Journal, vol. 6 (1980), n° 4, p. 355-364.

6. P. Genzel. On the paper by A. Allardyce and S.C.J. Vickers : "The International Exchange of Publications and International Lending - Is there a useful Relationship? IFLA Journal, vol.6 (1980), n° 4, p. 365-367.

   P. Genzel Past, Present and Future of the Section on Exchange and Acquisition. IFLA Journal, vol.7 (1981), n° 1, p. 24-31.

IFLA Council 1981

DIVISION: Collections and Services

SECTION: Exchange and Acquisition

61/EX/2E

On the Medium-term Programme of the Section on Exchange and Acquisition 1981–1985

by
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Berlin, Deutsche Demokratische Republik

1. General remarks

1.1. New name of Section

In recent years the idea of broadening the scope of the Section on the Exchange of Publications had gained more and more ground, and at one of the Section's Standing Committee meetings in Copenhagen (1979) it was decided to ask IFLA for an additional function and a change of name: "Section on the Exchange of Publications and Acquisitions Policy". The new name created was "Section on Exchange and Acquisition", perhaps for the sake of brevity. Since 'acquisition' is definitely a wider concept, of which 'exchange' is only a component the others being purchase, gift and deposit copy, it would be worthwhile considering to name it just "Section on Acquisition", "Section on Collecting Building" or perhaps "Section on Acquisition and Exchange". However, this problem does not seem important at the moment and it should be left to the new Executive Committee and the Standing Committee of the Section to be elected at this General Council meeting, whether to approach IFLA for another change of name or not.

1.2. New terms of reference

Nor is it intended here to discuss the new terms of reference in detail. Since they are the basis of the Section's future activities they should, however, be mentioned in short. For the inclusion in IFLA's complete terms of reference and its Medium-term Programme to be presented at the Leipzig General Council meeting it was necessary to submit to IFLA Headquarters suggestions for the new terms until 31 October 1980. The undermentioned text is based on the comments received by that time from S. C. members and a discussion of the present Chairman with the present and the former Secretaries of the Section:

> "to consider current problems of, and to propagate knowledge and technical skills relating to, the theory and practice of the exchange of publications and of library acquisition in general, with the aim of

improving their efficiency".

In the accompanying letter it was stressed that these terms being still subject to approval of the entire Standing Committee should be considered provisional. In my opinion they are broad enough to include any future activity of our Section.

1.3. Background of new programme

The Medium-term Programme of the Section presented in the following two paragraphs reflects IFLA's complete programme of which it is a small but important part. In particular, the Section's plan is in its entirety a contribution to Universal Availability of Publications which is one of the main objectives of IFLA for the next decades. In addition to the exchange of publications, it pays also attention to the other three forms of acquisition: purchase, gift, and deposit copy.

The Section's new Medium-term Programme consists of two parts. Part I covers exchanges and continues the programme for 1975 - 1980 which contained 11 projects of which 10 were realized. It was adopted by the Standing Committee of the Section at the 45th General Council Meeting of IFLA in Copenhagen (1979) and is based on the resolutions and experience of the IFLA General Councils of the past years and suggestions by the S. C. members.

Whereas Part I has already received its definite form (fixed projects, authors and dates of completion), Part II is still in the making and open to discussion; it will, hopefully, be adopted at the Section's second business meeting in Leipzig. All this could not be done earlier, since the additional function of our Section had to be approved by IFLA's Professional and Executive Boards first, and because at the Manila meeting (1980) there was no quorum to form an opinion. This is also the reason why the present paper does not yet offer exact titles of individual items but only objectives. In preparing the definite plan it should, however, be borne in mind that inclusion of projects is only useful if somebody is willing to execute them. If not, the projects could be mentioned as a future possibility

in an annex in order not to let them go by the board.

2. Part I of the MTP: Exchange of Publications

2.1. Books

Part I contains three books, four studies and three reports. On the basis of a Contract signed between UNESCO and IFLA a "Study on the practical effects of existing international conventions on the exchange of publications" is drawing to a close. It will probably be used as a background material at the International Congress on UAP in Paris (1982). For the 1st part, an analysis of the existing conventions (Brussels 1886, Mexico 1902, Buenos Aires 1936, Unesco 1958) was carried out, and it appeared that all of them have their merits and shortcomings, and that the Paris conventions are the best possible ones, as was to be expected. Moreover, bilateral exchange agreements and general cultural agreements are examined. Parts 2 and 3 based on the replies to a detailed questionnaire, contain some statistical data and the principle results of the application of the Unesco conventions of 1958. It became apparent that although progress was made over the last few years, more could be expected and that still much must be done. See respective Report (Leipzig, 1981).

The "Bibliography on the international exchange of publications. 1971 - 1980" to be published in 1982 continues the bibliography for the decade 1960 - 1970. It will be compiled along the same lines as its forerunner, but it is likely to contain more titles, not least due to IFLA's endeavours and activities in this field.

"Studies on the international exchange of publications" is a collective volume containing the unpublished papers read at the open meetings of this Section from 1977 to 1979, partly revised and brought up-to-date. The subjects covered are: The Section's activities 1970 - 1979; Book exchange in the late 70s; the UNESCO Conventions of 1958; Exchanges with developing countries; Reprography and standardization; the economics of exchange. They are to appear as No. 18 of the serial IFLA Publications and should be available by the end of 1981 at the latest.

2.2. Studies

In "The rôle of automation and technology in the international exchange of publications" a former investigation of the use made in exchange of reprographic materials will be taken up again and enlarged. As this paper is to be prepared in 1984 it might be probable that exchange librarians will have got more used to modern techniques by that time.

A comparative study about "National legal regulations for the exchange of publications and how they are implemented" is to prove in how far exchanges have found expression in special laws. At the moment this does not seem to be the case very often, but there are general library laws which contain at least a clause pertaining to the exchange of publications. See respective paper (Leipzig, 1981).

The supply of relevant congressional materials is partly effectuated by means of purchase, but partly it comes under exchanges and to a certain degree it is even to be handled in connection with "grey literature". It is to be hoped that the study on "Material of international congresses and conferences. Suggestions for improving their supply through international exchanges" will contribute to an improvement as indicated in the second part of the title, and the more so because additional experience can be gathered until the completion of the paper scheduled for 1985.

For the first time, aspects of training have also been included in the Section's plan: "Problems of the in-service training of exchange staff in libraries (professional requirements, training programmes)". As is the case with other special branches of librarianship, such as interlending, second-hand purchases, etc., it is up to the specialists to organize continued practical education in addition to what a library school can offer, and one way to do so is during the official working hours.

2.3. Reports

Information of the professional world by reports on plans, progress

made and results of activities is an essential part of IFLA work. Apart from the present paper and a short report on "The activities of the Section on Exchange and Acquisition since 1978", the new Executive Committee of the Section will make known the results of its activities since 1981 at the end of the new planning period.

3. Part II of the MTP: Other methods of acquisition

3.1. Preliminary remark

Whereas Part I sets in with a huge leap, as it were, right in the beginning, Part II must now get under way. There are even some points of contact between them, i. e., the rôle of automation and technology and the supply of material of international congresses.

3.2. Collection building at large

The problem of subject specialization, and related questions, is one of the fundamental problems in an era of co-operation in many fields of science. In the field of librarianship, there are different solutions, in accordance with local and national circumstances and requirements. With a view to passing on and exchanging experience "National plans for coordinated collection building" seems to be an important objective. A variant could be "National acquisition policies and plans". What was the original conception? How were they realized, if at all? In what way did special collection fields develop into clearly defined subject specialization? What is the rôle played by library networks? What are the advantages and disadvantages? Can experience be generalized and applied to countries which have not yet started on this task? A subject of such a great moment and wide scope should be handled in close cooperation with the Section of National Libraries.

Along similar lines "Collection building in developing countries" could be made the subject of an investigation. A success would entirely depend on co-operation with these states for which the project could be particularly helpful, since for some of them this problem is still new territory.

As a follow-up of the paper "Rising book prices and the exchange of publications" (1979) a study on "The impact of rising book prices on acquisition", or "Relationship of acquisition funds and prices of library material", could be useful for the planning of budgets for domestic and foreign acquisitions. Some of the crucial questions are: What are the consequences drawn by libraries in view of rising prices? Do they reduce their purchases? Do they reduce bookbinding? Do they try to enlarge exchanges or gifts to make up for loss of purchased literature? The circulus vitiosus of rising periodical prices - cancellations - rising periodical prices also comes under this objective. To answer such and many more questions, it is important to dispose of statistics of literature production - units, prices etc. - worldwide. Such data must probably be compiled by and gathered from other IFLA bodies or even outside IFLA. These problems, and also the possibility of combining this objective with the first one mentioned above, as suggested at a recent meeting of the Coordinating Board of the Division of Collections and Services, must be duly taken into consideration in the preparation of the MTP.

Another point partly touched upon in the aforementioned objective, is "The relation of exchanges to the other forms of acquisition", in other words, the question whether under certain conditions exchange or purchase should be preferred or a gift be asked for. A similar investigation was carried out with regard to the international exchange of publications and international lending (see IFLA Journal, vol. 6 (1980), no. 4, p. 355 - 364 and 365 - 367).

Collection building would be impossible without written "Principles of acquisition". In this case, the type of library is relevant, however, there are common problems, too. It would be imaginable to compile skeleton rules.

Libraries, with the exception of those with archival functions, do not only acquire new literature, but also the opposite, i. e., weeding. Therefore, "The problem of de-acquisition" is part of

collection building, and an important one at that. The question arises, what to weed and what to do with literature not required any more? In the German Democratic Republic, e. g., an "Instruction for the weeding and further use of material in libraries and information offices" is well under way.

3.3. Special problems

Periodicals usually belong to the most used library materials and for different reasons, e. g., method of treatment, financial, they create special problems for libraries. They play a part in nearly all objectives mentioned under 3.2. For this reason, "Building optimal periodical collections" should be examined more closely. At the above - mentioned Coordinating Board meeting of the Division of Collections and Services it was considered one of the problems and it was suggested to approach it on an inter-sectional level,with a linkage also in the plans of the Sections on Interlending resp. Serial Publications.

Of equal weight would be a study on "The supply of 'grey Literature'", which is becoming more and more important for such fields as economics, administration, politics, and many other spheres. Also in this case an inter-sectional approach, especially with the inclusion of the Section on Official Publications, seems to be imperative. In this connection, the compilation of a "Bibliography of information sources of unpublished literature" should be considered - certainly a project both difficult and deserving.

In any case, the new MTP should include "The methods, organization and aids of collection building" which raises manifold questions: from the organization of acquisitions departments; publications to aid acquisition, e. g., national bibliographies, book trade lists, use of prospectuses, etc.; the preparation of the annual acquisition budget to "Co-operation with the book trade", again a whole complex of questions, e. g.: library regulations with serial agents, booksellers including second-hand booksellers, publishers and postal authorities; approval supplies - evaluation; terms of sale-discount; ordering, claiming, monitoring of

missing periodical numbers, compensation delivery; lists of specialist suppliers; the rôle of standard book and other standard numbers in acquisition; microfilm publications, etc.

Closely connected to these problems is "The rôle of automation and technology in acquisition", preferably with regard to purchase. The alternative title "Automation and technology in collection development and management" would also meet the core of the matter. In this case the level of achievements still seems to differ from country to country.

The author of this paper is doubtful, whether the huge problem of "Deposit copies" should also be included in the Section's MTP. After all the supply of deposit copies is an acquisition problem. However, it could also be handled in connection with bibliographic control, either by the Division of Bibliographic Control or the Section of National Libraries.

4. Final remarks

With regard to Part II certainly more objectives are offered than can be handled in the period under consideration by a comparatively small team of experts. In some cases it would be practical to subdivide comprehensive subjects, e. g., the methods etc. of collection building, and to prepare special and case studies to be united for a total view later on. Without any doubt even more topics could be found. However, only such objectives should be included as can actually be realized.

Moreover, a clear delimitation must exist with regard to the competences of other Divisions, Sections and the Office for UAP. The fact that our Section has taken upon itself an additional function cannot imply the ambition to handle the majority of library aspects, but there is readiness for co-operation.

Even if IFLA cannot make generally accepted recommendations for all aspects of acquisition work, since each individual country has the final say also in this respect, the problems of collection building should be paid more attention to in the future. In any case such objectives as have good chances of being generalized to

a certain degree are worth considering. In this sense, the Section on Exchange and Acquisition can be regarded as a forum of discussion and transmission of experience.

IFLA Council 1981

DIVISION: Collections and Services

SECTION: Exchange and Aquisition

92/EX/4E

National legal regulations for the Exchange of Publications and how they are implemented. A comparative Study

by
Frans VANWIJNGAERDEN
Secretary of the Section on Exange and Aquisition

At the 43rd General Council Meeting of IFLA in Brussels 1977 our Section on Exchange of Publications resolved to request IFLA to authorize our Executive Committee to collect copies of national regulations for the exchange of publications with a view to a comparative study. The authorization was given by the Professional Board of IFLA at its meeting held on 9-10 November 1977 at The Hague. I was charged to prepare a paper on this subject.

I, at once, started to send a request to our colleagues asking them to send me copies of their national legal regulations relating to the exchange of publications, or which, in a more general way, aim at stimulating exchange relations or at establishing them.

This request was sent to the 122 Exchange Centres with a national responsibility listed in the 4th edition of the Handbook on the International Exchange of Publications. Moreover I enclosed the request in the letters sent to the exchange partners of my Library. The number of replies I received are rather discouraging. Only 20 Exchange Centres reacted. Hereafter the list.

1. National Library of Australia, Canberra.
2. Royal Library Albert I, Brussels, Belgium.
3. Library of Parliament, Ottawa, Canada.
4. National Library of Peking, China.
5. Denmarks Institut for International Udveksling, Denmark.
6. Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Berlin, German Democratic Republic.
7. National Széchényi Library, Budapest, Hungaria.
8. National Library, Calcutta, India.
9. Instituto Superiore di Sanita, Rome, Italy.
10. Koninklijke Bibliotheek, The Hague, Netherlands.
11. Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, France.
12. The Royal University Library, Oslo, Norway.
13. National Library, Singapore.
14. Servicio de Canje Internacional de Publicaciones, Madrid Spain.
15. Gothenburg University Library, Gothenburg, Sweden.
16. The State Library, Pretoria, South-Africa.
17. Instituto Autonome Biblioteca Nacional y de Servicios de Bibliotecas, Caracas, Venezuela

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18. National Library of Viet Nam.
19. The Library of Congress, Washington, U.S.A.
20. Library United Nations, U.S.A.

Taking into account the rather poor reaction to my request, I however think that it can be interpreted positively. In my opinion, even if more replies had been received and even if some more details could have been added, we may come to the conclusion that most countries have no national regulations for the Exchange of Publications.

I think that we have also to take into consideration the comment of Mrs. Elisabeth H. Nebehay, Collection Coordinator of the Library of the United Nations (U.S.A.), when she writes : " I was very pleased about the decision to collect national legal regulations concerning exchanges. Such compilation would be useful and interesting for comparative as well as practical purposes. However, as it happens so often, a category of bodies at the governmental level has been left out, namely major intergovernmental organizations. Such organizations (for instance, the United Nations) act in the same capacity as governments and their libraries are de facto the national library or bibliographic or exchange centre. I should therefore like to submit for your consideration that some brief mention be made concerning existing regulations in major intergovernmental organizations that regulate the exchange agreements between these organizations and governments."

To illustrate this a copy of document ST/AI/189/Add.4 was sent to me. My comment will come in this paper.

I. Countries having no national legal regulations relating to the exchange of publications.

1. Royal Library Albert I, Brussels, Belgium

I am afraid that the Royal Library will not be able in the near future to convince the Government to issue "Regulations for the international exchange of publications of libraries and information centres and the exchange and delivery of official publications and governments documents".

2. National Library of Peking, China

"We regret to have to inform you that we do hot have such as yet".

3. National Library, Calcutta, India

"National Legal Regulations do not exist in our country. However, the availability of some publications emanating from our Country is for restricted use.These are some of the documents which have been categorised as "Secret", "For official use only", "Restricted use", "Confidential", "For members only" etc. However we are exploring possibilities of getting more information on the subject..."

4. Instituto Superiore di Sanita, Rome, Italy

The only existing national regulations governing the exchange of publications are based on the Brussels and Unesco Conventions.

5. Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, France

"Bien que la France, grâce surtout aux efforts de Vattemare au 19ème siècle, ait été un des premiers pays à organiser des échanges de publications, aucun texte d'ensemble ne régit actuellement ces échanges".

6. Koninklijke Bibliotheek, The Hague, Netherlands.

These are no national regulations

7. The Royal University Library, Oslo, Norway.

As a consequence of the ratification of the Unesco Convention the Norwegian government decided on 4 December 1970 by a Royal decree : "Universitetsbibliothek i Oslo has the right to claim the necessary number of copies of official publications and government documents for exchange according to the Unesco-convention of December 5th, 1958 concerning the Exchange of Official Publications and Government Document between states, ratified by Norway by a Royal Decree on July 26th, 1968".

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8. National Library, Singapore

There is no specific legislation on the exchange of publication. However there is an Act to constitute a National Library; to provide for the management and control of the National Library and for purposes connected therewith.

In section 5 The function of the Library, it is provided in section 5 (a) "to act as the organizing agency for the national and international exchange of library material".

9. Servicio de Canje Internacional de Publicaciones, Madrid, Spain

I got a copy of the Real Decreto 1922/1976 de 2 de julio, sobre Canje Internacional de Publicaciones, ratifying the Unesco Convention on the Exchange of Official Publications.

10. Göteborg University

"There are no national legal regulations in Sweden and never have been".

11. The State Library, Pretoria, South-Africa

There are no national legal regulations for the Exchange of Publications.

12. Instituto Autonomo Biblioteca National y de Servicios de Bibliotecas, Caracas, Venezuela

"As to our national legal regulations for exchanges, we deeply regret to say we do not have any as yet".

13. National Library of Viet Nam

The Prime Minister's Decision n° 401-TTg, dated October 9, 1976, defining the functions, duties and responsibilities of the National Library of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Paragraph 6 of Article 2 reads as follows :

2.6. The National Library of Vietnam is to conduct the exchange of publications and bibliographies with other countries and to organize the borrowing and lending of books within and without the Country with a view to serving scientific research at home and introducing Vietnamese culture abroad."

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The Deputy Director hopes that legal regulations to the exchange of publications will soon be voted.

14. Library United Nations, New York

The Collection Coordinator of the Library sent a copy of document ST/AT/189/ Add 4 : Principles governing the exchange of United Nations documents and publications which is the basis for the exchange policies of the United Nations. She is interested to know, whether similar regulations (with the authority of governmental legal regulations) exist in other major international governmental organizations.

II. Countries having national legal regulations relating to the exchange of publications

Six countries, however, have national legal regulations relating to the exchange of publications :

1. The National Library of Australia, Canberra.
2. The Library of Parliament, Ottawa, Canada.
3. Danmarks Institut for International Udveksling København, Danmark.
4. Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Berlin, German Democratic Republic.
5. National Széchényi Library, Budapest, Hungary.
6. The Library of Congress, Washington, U.S.A.

1. The National Library of Australia

As you know there are two exchange centres with national responsibility in Australia : the National Library of Australia in Canberra and the State Library of South Australia in Adelaïde. Moreover some Australian Government agencies conduct independent exchanges.

In December 1946 a meeting of Commonwealth officials was held to consider the question of co-ordinating the exchange of official publications. It was agreed that it would be inadvisable and impracticable to arrange for the coordination by a central federal authority already being operated by various individual state authorities. It was agreed however, that greater co-ordination could and should be achieved.

To achieve this the meeting was of the opinion that following steps should be taken.

a. There should be a Federal agency, known as the Commonwealth Exchange Bureau. which should be located in the Commonwealth National Library and operate under a committee known as the Publications Exchange Advisory Committee comprising the National Library, the Prime Minister's Department, the Department of External Affairs and the Department of the Treasury. The Committee should report annually to the Prime Minister.

b. Responsibility of the Committee : The Committee should :

1. co-ordinatie the existing and future arrangements for the exchange of official publications.
2. advise Federal Departments and agencies in general in connection with all matters relating to overseas exchanges.
3. co-operate with parallel organizations in the States on matters of common concern and offer assistance whenever this is desired.
4. arrange for the formulation by the Defense and Security authorities of rules or recommendations for the Security classification of material now forming or likely to form the subject of exchanges.

This matter was fully discussed and brought before the Premiers' Conferences in August 1947. It was proposed to set up a Commonwealth Exchange Bureau for Exchange of Publications with other countries which will become a separate activity of the National Library. To carry out the functions proposed special additional funds will be granted.

2. The National Library of Canada and The Library of Parliament, Canada

As you know the National Library of Canada, Ottawa, offers its national bibliography, Canadiana and other publications on exchange. Exchanges are conducted directly but the distribution of official publications is handled by Information Canada, another

governmental department. (See hereafter).

I got a copy of the National Library Act and of the Library of Parliament Act.

1. Act respecting the National Library

The act gives among other things a definition of book : it means "library matter of every kind, nature and description and includes any document, paper, record, tape or other thing published by a publisher, on or in which information is written, recorded, stored or reproduced".

Section 7 informs us about the powers and duties of the National Librarian. "Subject to the direction of the Minister, the National Librarian shall generally manage and direct the Library ... and to that end may

e. enter into book exchange agreements with libraries and other institutions in or outside Canada."

Section 8 : "The National Librarian may, on terms and conditions approved by the Minister, enter into agreements with libraries and library and educational associations and institutions in and outside Canada en respect of library services..."

2. Library of Parliament Act.

Section 2 of Chapter L-7 of the Act respecting the Library of Parliament stipulates that "All books, paintings, maps and other effects that are in the joint possession of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, or are hereafter added to the existing collection, are vested in Her Majesty, for the use of Both Houses of Parliament, and shall be kept in suitable proportion of the Parliament buildings appropriated for that purpose".

This section shows that the Library of Parliament is not allowed to do exchanges of official publications. These

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exchanges are however covered in Item 85, sub-section (1) of Treasury Board's Policy and Guidelines on Canadian Government Publishing, 2nd edition, 1977. Since I got only the French edition : Politiques et lignes directrices du Gouvernement du Canada en matière d'édition, I quote :
"Le Centre d'édition (du ministère des Approvisionnements et Service chargé de superviser et de coordonner les activités d'édition du gouvernement canadien) envoie, sans frais, un exemplaire de chaque publication mentionnée sur la liste de contrôle aux personnes et aux établissements suivants, à condition que les demandes soient faites sur la liste de contrôle, dans les 30 jours ouvrables suivant la date de publication, pour le Canada et les Etats-Unis, et dans les 60 jours ouvrables pour les autres pays; après ces délais, tous les exemplaires des ouvrages destinés à la vente réservés à la distribution gratuite sont transférés aux stocks à vendre du Centre d'édition :

k. les bibliothèques étrangères recommandées conjointement par la Bibliothèque nationale et le ministère des Affaires extérieures."

3. Danmarks Institut for International Udveksling (IDE)

Together with the Royal Library, the University Library (1st and 2nd Dept.) of Copenhagen, and various other libraries, IDE is under the administration of the National Librarian (Riksbibliotekarembedet)

IDE was founded in 1945 in order to coordinate and centralize Danish exchange activities and to encourage the exchange of publications between Denmark and Foreign countries. This took place according to correspondence between the Ministry of Education and the National Librarian in 1943. The latter had previously called on the future head of IDE, K.Schmidt-Phiseldeck, Librarian at the Royal Library, to make a plan for the future organization of the national exchange activities.

Details about the plan are to be found in "Beretung om Rigs-bibliotekarembedet og Universitetsbiblioteket for Finansarene 1943/44-1946/47" København, 1952, p.15-21.

IDE began its activities in 1945, and the inauguration took place in October, 1946.

The exchange of official publications which had previously been handled by the Service d'échange of Det Kongelige danske Videnskabernes Selskab was transferred to IDE in 1945. According to a circular from the Ministry of Education of November, 1946, Danish government institutions are obliged to hand over from 1 to 15 copies of their publications to IDE for exchange purposes and for the compilation of Impressa publica Regni danici (Bibliografi over Denmarks offentlige publikationer).

4. Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Berlin (G.D.R.).

After a long and thorough preparatory stage the "Regulations for the international exchange of publications of libraries and information centres and the exchange and delivery of official publications and government documents" were published in the "Gesetzblatt der Deutschen Demokratisch Republik" part I, n° 12 of 12 April 1976.

According Peter Genzel following advantages are offered by these regulations for the development of exchanges:

1. A long-term orientation for the exchange of publications as a part of applied foreign policy.
2. A maximal standardization of customs regulations for the libraries.
3. Precise definitions of the objects of exchange and a legally binding definition of the term "official publications".
4. The legal fixation of the exchange of book trade publications and the supply of the German State Library (Deutsche Staatbibliothek, Berlin) and the German National Library (Deutsche BÜcherei, Leipzig) of official materials.

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5. A basis for the exchange of information centres.
6. A foundation for the compilation of the annual exchange statistics to be supplied to Unesco.

Moreover, the regulations stipulate the leading position of the German State Library and its national exchange centre respectively.

Since national regulations entirely devoted to the international exchange of publications, are still a rarity it seems worth while examining the present regulations more closely.
In the preamble reference is made to the role of Unesco in the exchange of publications and the endeavours of the GDR to contribute to this kind of international co-operation, and the two Conventions of 1958 are expressly mentioned.

In Article 1 it is stated that libraries and information centres come within the purview of this decree.

Article 2 defines the international exchange of publications as relations between institutions of the GDR and other states and its says that the exchange shall be based on the principles of acquisition (Erwerbungsgrundsätze) of each individual library.

Article 3 deals with the objects of exchange. In accordance with Articles 2 of the two Unesco Conventions they are : all publications either printed or similarly duplicated including doctoral theses, journals and newspapers; moreover, independent maps; art prints; pictures with or without texts; printed music; sound carriers; as well as their copies and microforms; and official publications obtainable either through or outside the book trade. The last-mentioned category is broadly defined as publications having either an administrative or an informatory character and published by central government organs and district councils, governmental institutions including central scientific institutions as well as leading economic bodies and enterprises. The libraries are authorized to exchange : their own publications and those of

the bodies to which they are attached; the products of the publishing houses of the GDR; literature either sorted out or not yet processed but officially approved; and also literature expressly acquired for exchange purposes. Confidential publications and books falling within the range of the regulations for the protection of cultural goods are excluded from exchange.

Article 4 specifies the institutions admitted for executing exchanges. Among them are all important research libraries, such as university and college libraries; central special research libraries; the central libraries of academies; the central scientific district libraries, etc. In this connexion the German State Library has been entrusted with the execution of exchanges with foreign state and national libraries within the framework of intergovernmental agreements. A good example is the exchange of publications within the framework of the cultural conventions with the socialist countries. Moreover, it is important to keep in mind that the libraries of university sections and institutions shall hamdle their exchanges through their central libraries thus ensuring uniformity.

In Article 5 the exchange partners are defined as follows : libraries, scientific institutions,, archives, museums, enterprises and public organizations, not, however,, private persons, publishing houses or enterprises of the book trade. The exchange materialmust be conve ed by mail.

Articles 6 and 7 regulate the exchange of official materials in detail. It is to be carried out by the German State Library and the German National Library jointly : the latter with the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Switzerland and West Berlin, the former with all other states. The editors or institutions responsible for official publications are required to send 6 copies of each book, number of a serial, etc., to Berlin and 3 copies to Leipzig; additional copies may be ordered.

Article 8 provides for the exemption from duty as well as export and import permits, and it also imposes special obligations on the libraries. All parcels dispatched must have a stamp or a sticker labelled "Books. Exchange of publications" in four languages,

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and they must be accompanied by a list of contents signed by the exchange librarian.

In Article 9 the head librarians are obligated to lay down special regulations for the execution of exchanges in their institutions. They shall be prepared on a basic rule issued by the Ministries of Culture and of Higher Education and in operation since 1 January 1981. The libraries must also furnish an exact evidence of their exchanges and supply the annual exchange statistics to the national exchange centre of the German State Library which, in its turn, submits the complete statistics to Unesco.

5. National Széchényi Könyvtar, Hungary.

The Hungarian legal regulations relating to the exchange of publications are based on the authorization granted by the Cabinet Decision n° 1018/1956/III 9/ Section 34. In agreement with the Ministers concerned : the President of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the President of the Office of Information of the Hungarian Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Government, the President of the Central Statistical Office, the President of the National Planning Board, the Hungarian Board of Physical Education and Sports and the Central Council of the Hungarian Trade Unions, the Minister of Culture has regulated the methods of settlement of international exchange of publications in the following way.

Article 1 states the advantages of international exchange of publications (increasing the holdings of libraries; promoting the intensification of scientific and cultural international connections).

Article 2 mentions the objects of international exchange : any printed matter (books, booklets, separata, periodicals, music, posters, descriptions of standards, small printed matter etc.), as well as their reproduced forms (microfilms, microcards, photostats etc.), when their importance motivates their being sent to foreign countries.

Article 3 specifics the publications which are not sent abroad (those which contain state or official secrets or which are declared unfit for international exchange).

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Article 4 defines the groups of the printed matters available for international exchange (a. issues produced by particular agencies or institutions;

b. commercial publications;

c. official publications and gazettes, official collections of laws etc.).

Article 5 specifies the agencies entitled to carry out international exchange of publications.

Article 6 states that the agencies carrying out international exchange of publications may ask for works published abroad only when the latter belong to their field of specially or to their scope of duties.

Article 7 allows the agencies entitled to carry out international exchange of publications to initiate exchanges also directly, by correspondence, and to create exchange connections by such ways.

Article 8 stipulates the duties of the International Service for Exchanges, which is acting within the scope of the National Széchényi Library.

Article 9 stipulates the duties of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Article 10 stipulates the duties of the centres of library network.

Article 11 specifies that international exchange of publications shall not involve any demand of foreign currency. Exception is made for expenses of postage.

Article 12 defines the way in which the parcels mailed in the frames of international exchange of publication are to be sent

Article 13 the agencies carrying out international exchange of publications are obligated to keep the Ministry of Culture, Department of Libraries, informed on their activity in the line.

6. The Library of Congress, Washington.

According to Title 44 of the United States Code, Section 1718 and 1719, there shall be printed and furnished to the Library of Congress for official use in the District of Columbia, and for international exchange as provided by section 1719, not to exceed one hundred and fifty copies of :

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House documents and reports, bound;
Senate documents and reports, bound;
Senate and House journals, bound;
public bills and resolutions;
the United States Code and supplements, bound and
all other publications and maps which are printed, or
otherwise reproduced, under authority of law, upon the
requisition of a Congressional committee, executive
department, bureau, independent office, establishment,
commission, or officer of the Government.
Confidential matter, blank forms, and circular letters
not of a public character shall be excepted.

Section 1719 stipulates that "for the purpose of more fully carrying into effect the convention concluded at Brussels on March 15, 1886, and proclaimed by the President of the United States on January 15, 1889, there shall be supplied to the Library of Congress not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five copies each of all Government publications, including the daily and bound copies of the Congressional Record, for distribution, through the Smithsonian Institution, to foreign governments which agree to send to the United States similar publications of their governments for delivery to the Library of Congress.

Personal Considerations

As we have seen, the results of this inquiry are rather discouraging. I however think that even if I had received more replies and ever if some more details could be added the result would not have been different.
I am convinced that National Legal Regulations concerning Exchanges would put an end on many present difficulties in the field of exchange and that they would be the basis "for a long-term orientation for the exchange of publications as a part of applied foreign policy".
I am however afraid that it will be difficult and even sometimes impossible to convince some governments, especially in West-Europe, to start studying the problem. Perhaps am I a pessimist, but at the basis of pessimism lies realism.

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We should have in mind our present monetary crisis, which has had and still continues to have heavy repercussions on the economic and financial situation of almost all countries in the world. Even the governments of the industrialized countries have been led to enter upon a period of austerity in their policies. The acquisition budget of many libraries has been diminished in such a drastic way that some have been obliged to diminish the acquisition of especially expensive books from abroad. My first question is know : will there be any chance to start the long preparatory stage which, according to Peter Genzel is necessary?

A second advantage is : a maximal standardization of customs regulations for the libraries. The convention accepted by the Universal Postal Union in 1974 tells us that : "Each postal administration may allow a reduction of not more than 50 per cent of the tariff for printed papers, for newspapers and periodicals published in its country..." A few years ago this reduction was allowed to my Exchange Bureau, but now it is refused by the Postal Administration. Moreover we are obliged to pay a special income tax on every parcel from abroad. I suppose that other exchange librarians experience the same difficulties. My second question is, whether the governments concerned are ready or even are able to change the situation?

A third advantage is : precise definitions of the objects of exchange and a legally binding definition of the term "official publications".

I agree that this would be an enormous advantage especially for countries which unfortunately have no legal definition of official publications, no list of official publications and no official agency charged with the preservation and distribution of these publications.

There is of course the definition given in article 2 of the Unesco Convention, but it is also stated there that "the Contracting States are free to determine the official publications and government documents which shall constitute exchange material". My third question : Is it possible that our responsible authorities will acknowledge that it is essential to provide an understanding of government publishing practises past and present, to realize

universal availability of official and semi official publications and to provide assistance to those who wish to unlock that great library covering almost every field of human knowledge and endeavour.

A fourth advantage is the legal fixation of the exchange of book trade publications.

In my opinion most exchange centres with a national responsibility are working along the lines of the two existing Unesco Conventions of 1958. Most of us know that exchange material consists largely of official publications and I do think that Convention 2 has helped in the establishment of new exchange authorities and has in some countries strenghtened the existing ones in providing them a small grant. Istvan Gombocz's conclusion in Vienna was : "Should we draw the final conclusion that the conventions of 1958 must be considered as a failure? By no means, but something should be done ..."
I think at present that still now something should be done. And more particularly in connection with Unesco Convention n° 1 concerning international exchange of publications.

Owing to the present existing financial, economical and social situation all over the world it is practically not any more possible to provide book trade publications on exchange. The prices are growing every day and most of the time you have to use the formula "not available on exchange".

At the 45th Council and General Meeting in Copenhagen 1979, our Committee adopted following resolution : IFLA requests Unesco to recommend Governments to channel a proportion of existing overseas aid funds through home libraries, to assist book exchanges with partners in aided countries.

I will suggest a new resolution : Governments should be invited to stop the annual reducing of the amounts available for the acquisition of the necessary library material.

A fifth advantage : a basis for the exchange of information centres. One illustration I think can be given here.

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The Royal Library Albert Ist in Brussels got an invitation from the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Berlin (D.D.R.) to sign a bilateral agreement to exchange publications, librarians, exhibitions, manuscripts, incunabula etc. We have to decline this offer, because we have no financial means to support it.

Perhaps such an exchange could be incorporated in a cultural agreement and there are many such agreements which provide for all sorts of exchanges between National Libraries. As far as I know this is an item which is always included in cultural agreements, but is very rarely executed.

Let me end here. It is up to you now, my dear Colleagues, to decide whether I am a pessimist or a realist.

Brussels, 27 June 1981

IFLA Council 1981

DIVISION: Collections and Services

SECTION: Rare and Precious Books and Documents

97/RARE/2E

Progress Report
Union Catalogue of Incunabula

by
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Progress Report

Union Catalogue of Incunabula (Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke, GW)

Activities following the report delivered at the 45th IFLA Congress and Council Meeting in Copenhagen on the Union Catalogue of Incunabula (GW) are listed hereinafter:

- the constitution of a GW - Working Party at the Section on Rare and Precious Books and Documents on 26 November, 1979
- the international conference on the work of the Union Catalogue of Incunabula, GW, organized by the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek (German State Library) in Berlin, Capital of the GDR, from 26 to 30 November 1979
- the progress achieved with the publication of GW; fascicle No 1 of volume 9 of GW is in print, others in preparation.

1.

At the Copenhagen IFLA Congress and Council Meeting the Section on Rare and Precious Books and Documents has decided, in consultation with the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek (German State Library), to convene an international committee of scholars prominent in the study of incunabula to promote the project of the GW. It was constituted in form of the "GW - Working Party" at the IFLA Section on Rare and Precious Books and Documents in Berlin on 26 November 1979 under the chairmanship of Dr Roberts and with Dr Borsa, member of

the Section, present. Represented countries are the Federal Republic of Germany (Professor Dr S. Corsten, Dr K. Dachs), Czechoslovakia (Dr J. Vrchotka), United Kingdom (Dr L. Hellinga), The Netherlands (Dr A. Offenberg), Austria (Professor Dr O. Mazal), USSR (Professor Dr E. L. Nemirovskij). Dr U. Altmann acts as secretary and representative of the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek (German State Library). Additionally, the representatives of France (Dr J. Veyrin-Forrer), Italy (Dr P. Veneziani), and the USA (Dr P. Needham) were asked for co-operation.

The Working Party's terms of reference are as follows:

- To promote the work of the GW in all possible ways;
- To identify the ways in wich international help for the work of the GW is required and to advise IFLA on seeking finance from international organisations (for example, UNESCO) for such help;
- To act as an intermediary between those responsible for the GW at the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek (German State Library) and the international community of scholars working on 15th century books;
- To present reports to the Section on Rare and Precious Books and Documents on progress in work on the GW.

The meeting on 26 November 1979 resulted in the following statements:

The members of the Working Party to support the GW highly appreciate the work done by the editors of the GW.

Since its creation the GW has been extremely useful to international science through its activities. Special thanks are due to the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek (German State Library) Berlin which has persistently carried on and promoted in every respect, the printing during the past three decades, frequently under very difficult circumstances.

The members declared:

1. The GW is of high international importance:
   - It covers the art of printing of all countries in which incunabula were produced in the 15th century.
   - It informs about authors of different nationalities.
   - It records the literature in different languages.
   - It contains the locations of incunabula in the libraries worldwide.
   - It supports cataloguing in all countries which own incunabula.

2. The continuation and speeding up of the printing of the GW are of international interest. The costs for the work materials and the staff of the GW are borne by the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek (German State Library) exclusively; it has so far spent more than 1.7 million marks on staff alone. However, since the staff is not sufficient for a speedy continuation of the activities, international support is required.

3. The GW should receive financial aid by international

organizations from international funds, and that (on the basis of former requirements) for

a) microfilms c. $ 500,-- per annum
b) copies thereof c. $ 500,-- per annum
c) special literatur c. $ 4.000,-- per annum
d) fellowships c. $ 10.000,-- per annum;

younger scientists with a linking for specialization in the field of incunabula research should be interested in co-operation for at least 1 - 2 years.

4. The libraries owning incunabula should support work on the GW by
   - supplying information;
   - transmitting offprints of publications pertaining to incunabula research;
   - contributing to proof-reading for the M, as far as possible.

The statements were submitted to IFLA Headquarters.

2.

The members of the Working Party attended the "International Conference on problems of work on the Union Catalogue of Incunabula" from 27 to 30 November 1979, which was organized by the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek (German State Library) on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the beginning of the GW. Among the more than 50 participants scholars had come from Belgium, Hungary, Poland as well as representatives of various disciplines and the publishers of the GW.

The scientific programme of the conference included papers and discussions on the history of the GW (F. Krause, Berlin), on the working method of the GW (U. Altmann, Berlin; L. Hellinga, London; U. Bruckner, Berlin; E. Soltész, Budapest), on results of research achieved by means of the GW (H. Lülfing, Berlin; S. Corsten, Cologne; L. Hoffmann, Berlin; H. Nickel, Berlin; A. Schmitt, Berlin), on special problems of cataloguing incunabula in different countries (D. Coq, Paris; N. Feigelmanas, Vilnius; M. Spandowski, Warsaw; I. Kotvan, Bratislava) as well as contributions of scholars of other disciplines (J. Irmscher, Berlin; H. Kowalewicz, Poznań; W. Schmitt, Berlin). All papers will be published in a special edition.

The conference delegates had the opportunity to get to know the organization and means of work of the GW editors. The participants were much impressed by the achievments of the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek and the work done by the GW editors for the benefit of international science and culture and accepted the statements of the Working Party to support the GW with great approval at the end of the conference.

On the occasion of the conference a special number of the Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen, Leipzig, (1979/10) was issued with reports from 21 countries on the present state of cataloguing incunabula. By this, in an international degree, a useful and total survey is given on

bibliographical work done on prints of the 15th century. The reports, delivered by leading scholars from the national centres of incunabula research, prove that most of the countries are fully aware of the necessity to preserve and make available incunabula as part of the world's cultural heritage. The results obtained so far depend on the real conditions and the national peculiarities. Some countries do own already union catalogues, other countries have catalogued the incunabula of several libraries and approach the general cataloguing gradually. The editors of the GW have supported these activities in many ways. Incunabula research done in other countries is of great benefit for the GW; it is an assistance to continuously obtain progress in gradually completing the GW.

From the published reports on the cataloguing of incunabula we gather two major aspects:
"Catalogues of incunabula of individual collections, regional catalogues of incunabula of a country, and the GW, have each their own goals, however, in fulfilling their specific tasks they depend on each other and also complete each other; the second aspect is the international character of work at and for the project of the GW; quite clearly the reports reflect the co-operation of libraries owning incunabula and the editors of the GW to their mutual benefit." (p. 441).

With acknowledgement and cordial thanks we should like to point out that libraries all over the world and especially the experienced colleagues working at the famous incunabula collections have strengthened their relations to the GW as well as their efforts to further promote the project.

3.

After finishing volume 8 of the GW, which contains the descriptions of the incunabula (No 9256 - 10101) listing the words Eike von Repgow up to Flühe, continuous progress was made to prepare the printing of other sections. Already in 1978 the script for fascicle No 1 of volume 9 of the GW was finished. However, after the script was compiled some new lists of incunabula were published. Other important publications were received by the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek recently. From this the necessity resulted to revise this section. Altogether, for this revision 25 indexes had to be evaluated, out of which we name the famous ones, like F. R. Goff's Third Census of Incunabula in American Libraries, the Supplement to the Catalogue of Incunabula in the Libraries of Belgium, the material for the Union Catalogue of Incunabula in Spanish Libraries, the Central Catalogue of Incunabula in Slovakian Libraries and that of Incunabula in Moravian Libraries (Czechoslovakia), and the Soviet Catalogues of Incunabula. Additionally, it proved to be necessary to ask for confirmation with those libraries, in which no acquisitions or losses are registered, but which do not print catalogues. Altogether, requests were made to 275 libraries (only relating to fascicle No 1 of volume 9 of the GW) in order to prove evidence of about 1.350 copies. Of course, all progress made in incunabula research had been considered for proof-reading, and the material submitted by the delegates to the International Conference too.

For fascicle No 2 we have worked on editions of incunabula, which are described under the words Gabelle up to Gerp, and after the script is written, we shall pass it to the publisher. For fascicle No 3 (Gerson) the bibliographical work is done, the checking of copies for possible amendments is almost done; we have started to look into the printing types (typographical work) and to do the necessary literary-scientific revision. Preliminary work was tackled for the comprehensive and difficult article Grammatica. Working materials (microfilms, xerographs, etc.) had been ordered up to Guarinus; most of the materials had been received.

The work on further printing of the GW makes progress. However, the editors would like to have the printing speeded up. An acceleration of the print of the GW will only be possible by a permanently increasing international co-operation, by providing financial means from international funds, by increasing the number of experts working in the editorial staff of the GW (international fellowships).

The project of the GW corresponds with the requirements of many countries and promotes their own bibliographical activities. In its way the GW serves the immediate purpose of UNESCO to preserve and make available documents of the cultural heritage of the history of mankind in combined efforts. The project of the GW is suited to increase the co-operation in the field of cultural relations and deserves UNESCO's support because of its international character. We, therefore, request for UNESCO's support in promoting the GW.

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DIVISION: Collections and Services 103/IL/3-E

SECTION: Interlending

DEVELOPMENT OF INTERLIBRARY LOAN IN THE USSR

by

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DEVELOPMENT OF INTERLIBRARY LOAN IN THE USSR

The main principles

Problems of international interlibrary loan (IIL) hold a prominent place both in national and international programmes of creation of the UAP system. These problems are connected with the determination of ways for the further development of IIL, the improvement of forms of cooperation between countries, the solution of problems of organization and structure, the rationalization of technical operations, etc. Different models of the IIL are suggested, including the creation of a world system.

But equally with global problems questions concerning the development and improvement of national IIL systems continue to be pressing since, in our opinion, the international IIL system can be built only on the basis of their high development and efficient organization.

In this report we will briefly describe the main principles of organization of the IIL system in the USSR from the viewpoint of the UAP programme.

The main points of the UAP programme are congenial to librarians of the Soviet Union. The principle of availability of libraries to all was the major principle of library development in the USSR beginning with the time, when our State was established.

The activity of Soviet libraries in the field of IIL is founded upon Leninist principles of internationalism and availability of libraries to all.

In 1917, V.I.Lenin in hist letter "On the problems of the Public Library in Petrograd" wrote that 1) The Public Library (the former Imperial Library) must, without delay, begin to exchange books with all social and formal libraries of Petrograd and its province

and with foreign libraries (Finland, Sweden, etc), too.[I]

Realizing Lenin's behests concerning the wide availability of collections of large libraries on the basis of consolidation of interrelations, between the libraries of the country and libraries abroad, Soviet libraries continually develop and improve their activity in the field of IIL.

This activity develops on the basis of State centralized book provision of all libraries with due regard for the specific character of work and readership of each library.

The development of IIL, the level of satisfaction od demands, which come through these channels, depend on the fullness of acquisition of libraries, IIL centres.

In the USSR there exists such a system of deposit conies, which guarantees the reliability and fullness of acquisition of All=Union and large libraries, which operate as IIL centres.

The composition of holdings of these libraries is diverse as concerns the forms and types of publications, their subject content, languages, etc. The total book collection of all libraries of the Soviet Union contains over 4 milliard conies.

The wide availability of publications, held in Soviet libraries and received from abroad, is also ensured by the fact that the reader does not bear any expenses when he receives a publication. All expenses are met by the libraries, which are financed by the State.

Soviet libraries aspire to the fullest satisfaction of demands using different methods of copying if the original publication cannot be sent, and they put borrowers on the waiting list when the needed publication has been lent to another reader

I. Lenin V.I. Poln.sobr.soch., t.35, c.I32.

or borrower.

The IIL system in the USSR

The organization and order of work of IIL is regulated by the "Decree on the interlibrary loan of libraries of the Soviet Union", approved by the State interdepartmental library committee attached to the USSR Ministry of Culture, in 1976.[2] This document determines the objectives, tasks and the main principles of the organization and structure of the IIL system, functions of participating libraries, the coordinating and methodological centres of IIL. Int the USSR the IIL system is centralized within the boundaries of specialized library systems and on a country=wide scale. The activities of libraries are based on cooperation and coordination, which make it possible to ensure the unity of decisions as regards organization, methods and technological operations.

The national library of the country, the State Lenin Library operates as the coordinating centre of IIL. The decision to create a national IIL system in the USSR headed by the national library of the country is in keeping with the main clauses of the UAP programme and IFLA rules "Interlibrary loan: principles and guide=lines" (1978), which contain the following recommendation: "Each country shall have a national centre or centres for the processing of incoming and outcoming orders although in some cases orders may pass by this channel. If such centres are not a part of the national library they should be in close contact with it".[3]

Member libraries of the IIL are the largest libraries in the country: All=Union universal and special libraries; State republi-

2. Sov. bibliotekovedeneye, 1979, N 3, c.103-107.
3. Bibliotekovedeniye i bibliografiya za rubeshom, 1981, N 81, c.61-68.

can libraries; central and fundamental libraries of the systems of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Academies of the Union republics; libraries of State Universities of Moscow, Leningrad, the Estonian SSR, etc. These libraries have collections that run to millions of copies; they receive the complete or selected set of deposit copies of the national book output; they have a well-selected reference collection, reprographic technique and qualified personnel, altogether a certain base, which allows them to perform the functions of IIL centres within their library network. These libraries receive publications from abroad on the demands of readers of their own library and the libraries of the network; they satisfy the demands of foreign libraries for publications taking them from their own collections and collections of other libraries of the network; annually they take stock of IIL operations and hand in reports to the Coordinating centre of IIL.

The State Lenin Library in its capacity of coorinating centre of IIL performs the following functions:

- exercises control over the implementation by all libraries of the country of the "Decree on the interlibary loan of libraries of the Soviet Union";

- satisfies demands of readers of the SLL and those libraries of the country, which have no IIL cacilities and demands of foreign libraries for publications lacking in other participating libraries of the IIL;

- represents interests of Soviet libraries concerning questions of IIL in international organizations and at international meetings;

- summarizes and presents the appropriate materials on IIL to international organizations;

- on the basis of information received from member libraries

of the IIL, comiles annual summary reports on the state of this activity in the country.

In its capacity of a methodological centre the State Lenin Library actively promotes the development of IIL in the country, influences the distribution of the flow of orders of foreign borrowers and coordinatés the work of Soviet libraries in this field. With the aim of rendering methodological aid it summarizes and disseminates the experience of libraries, which are engaged in IIL activity; prepares and publishes methodological recommendations and other materials that help to standardize the organization of work concerned with the IIL, statistics and other accounting documentation in different libraries of the country; annwally gathers reports and prepares analytical surveys of the activity of the international interlibrary loan in the country. With this end in view the SLL conducted some preliminary studies dealing with the unification of statistics and other accounting documentation.

The Library regularly conducts work dealing with the raising of the professional skill of employees engaged in IIL activity.

With the expansion and consolidation of relations along IIL lines visits and in=training of foreign colleagues have become frequent.

The interaction of the National Library with libraries of other types plays an important role in the realization of the UAP programme on the national level. It is precisely the duty of the national library the citizens of its country, regardless their location, access to such publications that are lacking in research, public, university and other libraries of the country.

Nevertheless, the coordination of interlibrary loan on the national level represents only a part of the entire activity of national libraries in this field. The second equally important aspect of this activity is identified with the relations of Natio-

nal Libraries of different countries and the coordination of this activity on an international level. The fullness with which the literature of a particular country is represented in its national library represents the quality that makes the national library the main source of provision of this literature through interlibrary loan channels for other libraries, those of foreign countries includes. National libraries play the main role in the implementation of the UAP programme on the international level and they should guarantee the realization of this programme.

The State Lenin Library, as the national library of the country, has broad relations with other countries along different lines of its activity. As mentioned earlier in accordance with the "Decree on the interlibrary loan of the libraries of the Soviet Union" it represents the interests of Soviet libraries in questions concerning the IIL im international organizations and at international meetings. These problems are becoming more and more urgent and are actively discussed at bilateral and multilateral seminars and conferences.

The SLL took part in three seminars of specialists of national libraries of socialist countries devoted to union catalogues and interlibrary loan (Prague, 1975; Sofia, 1977; Berlin, 1980). It was stressed at these seminars that it was necessary to raise the role of National Libraries in their capacity of coordinating centres of IL and IIL and problems of the creation of an IIL system of socialist countries were also discussed. Some aspects of activity of national libraries operating as coordinating centres of IL and IIL were also the subject under discussion at the Soviet=English Seminar (York, Great Britain, 1978), the Finnish=Soviet Seminar (Moscow, 1979) and at IFLA sessions, where reports of employees of the SLL were presented.

The role of the National Library in the support of availability of publications will continue to grow in connection with the creation of the State-wide automated STI system (GASTNI).

In conditions of GASTNI the creation of a more centralized IIL system is envisaged. In this system the NL will be able with greater capacity and more success to perform the functions of the main control centre for the management and distribution of the flow of borrowers' demands.

Current state and trends of developmen

In the USSR, as in many countries of the world, IIL develops at a rapid pace. The member of foreign libraries with which Soviet libraries cooperate in the field of IIL is incessantly growing. Every year the number of borrowing libraries from different countries and continents becomes greater.

Thus in the last decade (1970-1980) the number of foreign libraries, which receive publications from Soviet library collections has gone up from 388 to 662. Many national, university, city and college libraries and libraries of particular institutions and organizations are borrowers of Soviet libraries. The most active borrowers are libraries of European countries, including Bulgaria, Great Britain, Poland, FGR and Czechoslovakia.

In this period the number of publications issued to foreign libraries rose from 15 thous. to 37 thous. items. This speaks of the permanently growing interest of foreign specialists and scholars in the achievements in many spheres of the scientific and social life of the USSR.

Approximately one half of the total volume of work in the field of IIL is performed by the State Lenin Library, which in 1980 issued from its collections over 18 thous. publications to 397 libraries in 34 countries.

About 40 % of the total number of issues were sent to the libraries of member-states of CMEA.

Taking into consideration the established practice of close cooperation between libraries of the socialist countries, international trends of development of IIL and certain ideas for its further improvement, concrete dedisions concerning the creation of a uniform IIL system of socialist countries were made at the III meeting of specialists in the field of union catalogues and interlibrary loan (Berlin, October 1980).

The problem of organizing an international system is a complex one and the NL of the participating countries of the future IIL system propose to work out its programmatic, organizational, structural, material, technical and technological principles.

The national IIL systems headed by the NL in their capacity of organizational and methodological centres can be regarded as the basis of the future system.

The system should be constructed with due regard for the following factors:

- specific character of organization of national library systems and the IIL system in lach of the participating countries;
- current state and prospects of development of cooperation along lines correlated with IIL;
- recommendations of international organizations.At the same time,obligatory unification of all those aspects of activity of national IIL systems, which must ensure their interaction within the framework of a uniform system, can serve as the foundation for an international system.

The creation of such a system will contribute to the further development and improvement of IIL and in this expand the possibilities and raise the reliability of availability of publications held in the collections of libraries of the socialist